HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,262—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Aug.	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9506
17th "	VICTORIA	6523	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6598
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 436, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecconi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 26th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... .... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th	Sept. 1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th	" "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious; Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND FRIDAY,

A GRAND CAKE-WALK and MINUET

BANJO BAND.

SONGS. CHORUSES. DANCES.

Box Office at—SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. REICHSTAG ...	2085 Ihle		27th Aug 1904
S.S. SULTAN	3094 Burmeister...		8th Sept 1904
S.S. SOMALI	2655 Volkertsen ...		26th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 5 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER. For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the above SOCIETY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Cocoanut Day.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

CYCLES, MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES direct from Factory to Rider. 3,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock from 30/- each. B.S.A. and Radie's machines, marvellous bargains in accessories. Post free, 90 page Catalogue—Wholesale prices. Eye-opener to all. 50 per cent. cheaper than others. Agents wanted.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld. Bombay.

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WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
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Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)
LOANS on every description of tangible or good persona security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
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CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 30). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING"; unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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2 1-2 do. Reduc	£98 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 1-16	=	do
Silver—			
Spot in London	26 5-8	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 7-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	=	— 1-8
Exchanges—			
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·45 1-2	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·88 1-8	=	unchanged
Discounts—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-8	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do
2 months' sight, Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do
Interest—			
Day to day loans	1 7-8	per cent =	do
7 day market loans	2	per cent =	1-8
Sugar—			
German granulated 1st marks 12 7-16, J.-A., firm.			
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Para Rubber 5-3 sellers.			
Wheat—			
White Karachi 30 1-4, S.-O., sellers strong.			
Hardening—			
Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 A.-S. sellers			
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 A.-S. sellers			firmer
Brown 32 A.-S. sellers			
Linseed—			
Based Bold 36 1-2 S.-O, done steady.			
Coffee—			
Coffee in New York 8 3-16			

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 2,000. Spot 6·14+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·70	5·46	5·36
+7	+5	+6
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·32	5·29	5·28
+5	+5	+5
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·28	5·29	5·29
+5	+5	+5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	nil
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	10·85 + 20
Futures, month of December	9·75 + 9
Do. do. March	9·32 + 9
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 2-8 unchanged
Futures, month of December	9·77 + 10
Do. do. Dec.	9·55 + 7
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	381,000
Stock in London	28,000
Total visible supply	870,000
Total visible supply of which is	
East Indian	211,000
Total quantity in sight	9,85,00

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 20th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,671	bales.
Wheat	31,106	cwts.
Linseed	5,203	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,373	,,
Gingellyseed	78	,,
Poppyseed	1,035	,,
Groundnuts	26	,,
Castorseed	4,998	,,
Rice	1,121	,,
Myrabolams	nil	
Cottonseed	7,563	,,
Mowraseed	1,511	,,
Gram	1,101	,,
Jowar	10,373	,,
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	8,52,480
Silver	9,42,583
Ex s. s. Caledonia from London.	

BOMBAY, AUGUST 22.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T.—1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand—1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134
Shanghai 30 do do 187
Japan 30 do do 149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 99-2
1st Settlement 31 August ... 99-0
Money Market, Tone easy.

Bank Rate,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 20 lakhs up.

Seeds—

	Rs. a. p.		
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6 2 0	to 6 3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3 0	to 5 4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0	to 5 12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0	to 0 0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6 0 0		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	23 1-2 0	0 to 24	

Wheat.—Tone firm.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 29 to 29 1-2
Club. No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 1-2 to 30 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales ...bales 4,000
Imports ... do Nil.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·76	5·50	5·30
+6	+4	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·32	5·31
+3	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-My.
5·31	5·32	5·32
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—Tone firm. The Sutta market is Rs. 2 to 3 higher.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Brownsugar	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	.....
2 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-4 per cent Rupee Papers	.....
Bar Silver	26 5-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 20th August, as compared with the statement of the 13th Aug. :—

Liabilities.	Aug 13, Rs.	Aug 20, Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,96,091	48,07,133
Public Deposits at Branches	29,75,999	34,29,114
Other Deposits	6,28,33,751	6,28,65,094
Post Bills	24,714	22,864
Sundries	13,63,516	13,71,146
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,28,18,928	1,25,15,842
Other authorised Securities	9,36,607	9,33,607
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	68,36,525	68,86,879
Loans do. do.	1,26,81,240	1,26,54,329
Bills discounted and purchased	2,74,64,881	2,67,79,538
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,09,375
Stamps and Stationery	2,931	2,838
Balances with other Banks	10,46,395	12,46,064
Sundries	77,729	69,399
Cash	2,87,20,913	3,01,05,409
	Rs. 9,00,94,574	9,06,95,351

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOAS—August 17, at Coonoor, the wife of H J Boas, Port Officer, Go palpore (Ganjam), of a daughter.
BEATY—August 17, at Lucknow, to Mr and Mrs Christopher Beaty, Muir Mills Company, Limited, a son.
SHOWERS—August 14, at Quetta, the wife of Major H L Showers, C I E, I A of a son.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—August 9, at Bulrampore Hospital, Lucknow, George Murphy, late of Messrs E Morrison and Co, Nalni Tal, aged 35 years.
WADE—August 3, at Knayton Cottage, Ranikhet, after a long illness, William Newman, Merbin, the dearly loved husband of Mrs Kate Wade, age 39 years 8 months and 7 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 43m. Sun sets, 6h, 22m. High water, 10-8m., 9-5a. Low water, 3-3m., 4-3a.
Arrival of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, Byculla Railway Station, 7-12 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Black and White Minstrels.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, p.m. to-day.

MUSIC :—The String Band (121st Pioneers) will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.

THEFT AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—Mr. G Marich, who resides at the Taj Mahal Hotel, has reported to the police the theft of thirteen sovereigns of the value of Rs. 195, from the pocket of his trousers on the 18th instant. The complainant's leather trunk was also cut open.

MESSRS. TURNER MORRISON AND CO.—This firm which for very many years occupied the building facing the Custom House, removed yesterday to their new offices on the second floor of the Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, when many of the firm's constituents—Europeans and Natives—three or four hundred in number assembled to offer their good wishes for the success and prosperity of the firm. They were received by the Manager, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, who thanked them for their attendance, and after partaking of refreshments the company dispersed.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—A Hindu girl named Dhanibai aged twelve, residing at Walpakady, Mazagon, was proceeding along the road in the direction of the Hancock Bridge, on Sunday evening, when she was knocked down by the yoke of a bullock cart striking her accidentally on the head. She was trodden by one of the bullocks and one of the wheels passed over her body. She sustained serious internal and external injuries and was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. The driver called out to the girl, who became confused and the accident could not be avoided as the cart which was loaded with bags of rice was going down the incline.—Dewoo, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years residing at DeLisle Road, while attempting to cross the road on Sunday, was knocked down by a private carriage belonging to one Mr. DeMello and driven by his coachman, Shaik Lalmahomed. She sustained internal and external injuries which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital. The driver called out to the woman, but she seemed to have taken no notice of the warning and hence the accident.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Draper charged Baboo Abdul Rahiman and Issa Mohidin, both Mahomedans, with robbery on the highway and theft of a metal watch and chain and cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 17, belonging to Jamaluddin Shaik Ismail, also a Mahomedan. The evidence showed that on Friday night last the complainant accompanied by a friend named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ali, was going along Khandia Mohalla, when the second accused caught hold of Shaik Hoosein and began to drag him away. The complainant interfered, when the second accused called out to the first accused, and they both then dragged Hoosein into a garden close by and began searching him. As they found no money on Hoossin they let him go and caught hold of the complainant and began to examine his pockets. The first accused found ten annas in one of the pockets of the complainant's shirt and passed the money on to the second accused. The first accused then asked the complainant for money, when the latter said he had none left on his person. The accused next took out a knife and threatened the complainant by brandishing it and snatched away his watch and chain. They then decamped. The complainant raised an alarm and informed the police, who arrested both the accused and recovered the whole of the property. The Magistrate convicted both the accused on theft and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BANDRA LADIES' SODALITY.—The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated last Sunday with great solemnity by the Bandra Ladies' Sodality, it being the titular feast of the Sodalists. High Mass, sung to Mozart's No : 12, was celebrated by the Revd. Fathers Martins, S. J., of St. Xavier College, assisted by the Revds. Fathers Weingartner, S. J., and Creado. The Music was rendered in excellent tone by an orchestra from Bombay in which a small number of ladies from the Sodality and a few men of the parish took part. Many thanks are due to the strenuous efforts of the young ladies especially to those of Miss Mary Belland who spared no pains to instruct them and to render the event a success. A sermon was eloquently preached for the occasion by the Revd. Father Martins in the evening and the service was concluded by solemn Benediction, the choir of young ladies assisting prominently. Great credit is due to those who were foremost in the setting up of the altar which was very tastefully decorated and which was the main feature of the zeal of the Sodalists. And last, though not the least, indication of the fervour and good fellowship of the members of the Sodality was the evening "At Home" given at the residence of the Prefect Miss Jane Dias, at which the singers and men numbering about 80 were liberally treated to refreshments. The Director the Revd : Father Weingartner was kind enough to grace the occasion, as also the Revd. Fathers Martins and Creado.

A FEMALE THIEF AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Shaw, charged Sonabai, Devubri, and her mother Motibai, Hindu women, the first with the theft of 130 gold beads valued at Rs 75, the property of Purshotam Ramji, a goldsmith, and the others with assisting in concealing and disposing of the stolen property. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the second accused, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the third accused. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused was in the service of the complainant, Purshotam Ramji. She as well as the other accused lived in Abdul Rehman Street. On the 13th instant Sonibai stole the property in question and brought it to the house of Devubai and Motibai. When the complainant came to know of the theft he made inquiries and on receiving certain information proceeded to the house of Devubai and questioned her about the missing beads. Devubai denied all knowledge of the beads. Upon this the complainant lodged a complaint before the police and the latter instituted inquiries into the matter. As a result of those inquiries, Motibai, the third accused was arrested and she made a statement to the police pointing to one Godaveribai, with whom the beads were kept. The police recovered all the property from Godaveribai, who said Motibai had given it to her, but she was not given to understand that it was stolen property. The Magistrate convicted the first and the third accused and sentenced them respectively to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 75. The second accused was discharged there being not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to her.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
St. Bartholemew.

Tuesday 6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral).
Wednesday 7-15 p.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

OLD BOMBAY AND SOME PICTURES.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have lately purchased, at an old picture shop in London, 15 large coloured prints, 15 by 25 inches in size, representing various views of old Bombay and the neighbourhood. They are so interesting to me as an old Bombay man that I venture to give an account of them which you may think of sufficient interest to insert in your columns and which I hope may lead some of your readers to give me some information about them. They are nearly all marked "Ja's Wales delr. et sculpt. London, Published May 1,1800, by R. Cribb 288 Holborn."

I purchased them in a shop in Holborn. The shop-keeper told me he had lately purchased them in Holland.

Some particulars as to a few of them are as follows.

1. "View of the Breach from Love Grove." This shows the Vellard and Breach Candy. At the south end of the Vellard there is a house near where Mr. N. J. Gamadia's house now stands, also a bungalow above this where the bungalow formerly known as the Chummery stood. They resemble the house in which Madame Blavatsky lived formerly. One or two other houses appear towards Breach Candy and a temple also seems to be there. Cumballa Hill appears as fields with a few palm trees on them.

2. "View from Sion Fort." This shows the Bandora Hill very plainly. There is only one bungalow on it, the one at Bandora point. The Backwater shows one sand bank only and no causeway across. Walking up the steps is a sepoy with a wooden leg and one arm only, dressed in a red coat and a white turban. An European officer with a huge stomach enveloped in a "cummerband" is also standing on the steps. There is another view from Sion Fort. I recognise nothing from this.

3. "View from the Island Elephanta." This shows a part of the huge figure of an elephant. The head somewhat knocked about. No doubt the same elephant which was removed to Victoria Gardens and which I believe is still there. The stone wall which passengers used to land at is there with a boat alongside exactly like the boats called Kurrachee boats which still ply from the Apollo Bunder. A palkee is depicted with palkee coolies exactly like those I used to see in Bombay. The coolies with their turned up shoes and turbans dressed exactly like the coolies of the present day. An European gentleman and lady are in the foreground with an umbrella held over their heads.

4. "Poonah." This shows the river with sailing boats on it. Parbuttee and Singhur Fort are in the back ground. The Sungam bungalow with a flag flying appears to be there, but there is no bridge over the river. This picture is marked "Drawn by Henry Salt engraved by D. Havell, Published by William Miller, Albemarle Street, May 1st 1809."

5. "Ancient excavations at Carli." This is marked also as the last one. It shows a splendid view of the large cave at Carli. There appears to be considerable wood work in the roof and arch of the large hall of the cave. I think I remember a few years ago seeing some remnants of this wood work. The sculptured figures are very clear. There is a large column near the entrance with the figures of three lions or tigers at the top. There are two priests dressed in saffron coloured dhotees.

6. "View from Malabar Hill." There are two pictures of this view which join one to the other. At Malabar Point appears a bungalow with a large flagstaff and flag. The view appears to be taken from the Gymkhana present site and shows no other bungalows on the hill. The hill is covered with trees. Colaba shows a long stretch of land with a few trees on it and apparently a light-house at the end with a flag on the top. There appears to be two or three bungalows at Colaba. The sky line of the hills on the other side of the harbour is unmistakable. The Fort appears plain with a tower which might be the Cathedral. The sea appears to flow round the Fort on the eastern side. Where the bazaar is now appears to be nothing but trees. There appears to be a Parsee Tower of Silence and a bungalow below the Hill.

7. "View of Bombay Harbour." There are two pictures of this view which join on to one another. 33 cannon in small chambers covered over are shown on the side next the harbour. A building, like the present Customs House, is shown. The Dockyard is also shown with a large banyan tree. The European ships are anchored in the harbour opposite the Customs House. Matheran and the Cathedral Rock are very clear. Also Elephanta. Some of the native craft are exactly like those seen at the present day. One is like the old bunder boats we used to take over the harbour for snipe shooting.

8. "View from Belmont." There are three of these. I cannot make out where they are from. One appears to be from Mazagon because the Fort and shipping seem to be depicted. In one of these is a toddy drawer with the vessels he usually carries, dressed exactly as he is to be seen to-day. A coachman driving a pair of horses is dressed much as Bombay gentlemen dress their coachmen now. The name of Belmont is familiar to me, but I cannot think what part of Bombay this is in.

8. "View of the Breach Causeway." I cannot understand where this is. The Trombay Hill appears to show up clearly. I wonder if it is the Coorla Causeway.

If any of your readers can give me any information about these pictures I shall esteem it a great favour.—Yours, &c.

REGD. GILBERT.
Glanwye, Builth Wells, Wales.

HINDUS AND THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the claims of the Hindu cricketers to play the Parsees and the Presidency are on the point of being acknowledged nearly on all hands, is it not unsportsmanlike, if not mischievous, on the part of a certain Parsee writer, who in a native evening journal of Saturday last again reiterates the old hollow argument that the Hindus are not yet in a position to challenge the Presidency and the Parsees. Just mark the bad spirit in which he writes. He says :—'The Bombay Gazette" has been raising the Hindu cricketers to the seventh heaven and is supported by other writers in the Parsee Gujarathi dailies. But they must wait for five years more before they can aspire to challenge the Parsees and the Presidency. Those who saw their show against the Oxford Authentics and the disgraceful follow on they had to submit to, will agree with me. The Hindus were saved a disgraceful defeat by the splendid stand their last two batsmen made and by the shortness of time, &c." Who understands cricket better, the "Bombay Gazette," which has been honestly supporting the claims of the Hindu cricketers, or the writer named above? By the by, have not the Parsees had to follow on a number of times in their matches with the Presidency and were they never saved a disgraceful defeat for want of time, etc? Those who remember the one day's match of the Parsee Gymkhana with the Young Hindus, played this season, will have witnessed the disgraceful follow on of the Parsees and their eventual defeat. The Parsee writer in the evening paper smarting under the succession of defeats the Parsee teams are sustaining at the hands of the Hindus this year, has been having his revenge by reminding the Hindus of their old matches and thus diverting general attention from the Parsees' fast declining cricket reputation. The Hindus have no desire to meet the Parsee representative team as they have defeated a number of their strong combined teams though never acknowledged by the latter as such. They care not if the Parsees do not choose to meet them. The hopes they entertain to meet a Presidency eleven next year, if not this year, are enough to satisfy their ambition. —Yours, etc.

G. D. D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Monday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Assam and Bengal and has fallen briskly to rapidly in Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, East Central India and south-east United Provinces. Pressure changes elsewhere have been small. The depression at the head of the Bay has crossed the Coast and advanced in a north-westerly direction into Chota Nagpur and South Bihar. It has diminished in intensity. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces, while a few showers are reported from the West Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas. Saugor Island reports a fall of 3 1-2 inches. Hazaribagh 3, Sambalpur 2 1-2, Tavoy, Minbu and Nowgong 2, Rangoon, Lashio, Bhamo, Darjeeling, Bareilly, Bahraich and Ranikhet 1 1-2, Yamethin, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Pendra, Chaibassa, Balasore and Cuttack one inch. The depression will probably move in a west-north-westerly direction during the next 24 hours and give light to moderate rain in the United Provinces and east of Central India. Local rain is likely in north and east of Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal, the interior of Burma and Assam, and light to moderate rain on the Burma Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Stephanotis, Captain G. Howse, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon on the Coromandel Coast and light monsoon on the Malabar Coast. The Wilson Line steamer Colenso, Captain F. W. Sheckell, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull met with strong to moderate S. W. wind and sea. The steamer Aysethis, Captain R. J. Curtis, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok, had strong monsoon and high sea and clear weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22nd AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Bhatinda.—Cotton crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding Foodgrains doing well. Gingelly smaller area sown this year, Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Amrauti.—More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Khangan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. Southerly wind. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food grains doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhaunagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bellary—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts
Previously registered	34 34	36 62	36 09	29 35
Monday, 22nd August	00 00	0 15	0 10	0 15
Total	34 34	36 77	31 19	29 50
Total fall to 22nd August '03	69 89	70 79	65 03	66 97
Total fall to 22nd August '02	26 68	29 24	29 13	30 20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the United Provinces and at Jacobabad and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Berar, over the greater part of Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency and at Neemuch and Bellary.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Malegnon, Sholapur, Cuddapah, Dessa, Ahmedabad and Rajkot and 5° to 6° in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 75° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Masulipatam to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 12 stations, out of which Cawnpore reports nearly an inch ; Raipur, Allahabad and Delhi about half an inch ; Jubbulpore, Karwar, Belgaum and Mangalore about a quarter of an inch, and the rest very light showers.

Weather.—Conditions continue to be very weak and no rain beyond local scattered showers is likely.

Summary of Weather during the week ending 20th August in the Trades Region.

Mauritius (latitude 20° S.).—Pressure has been steady and ·027 in excess of normal. Winds were normal in direction but about half their usual strength. There was no rain.

Zanzibar (latitude 6° S.).—Pressure rose slightly and was slightly in defect of normal. Winds were south-westerly and about normal in force. There was no rain.

Seychelles (latitude 5° S.).—Pressure had fallen slightly and was fairly normal. Winds were normal in direction and force. Rainfall amounted to an inch and half and weather was stormy with hard squalls during greater part of week.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	2	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	4	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	7	8	100
Total plague deaths to date	276,597	228,601	
Same date last year	12	14	94

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. REPUBLICAN C. C.

THIS match was played on Sunday on the Cross Maidan and resulted in a win for the Mahomedans by 15 runs. For the M. C. C. Mr. Barafvala did very well behind the sticks, Tumboovala captured 8 wickets for 17 runs and Idrus 2 for 20 runs. For the R. C. C. J. Shroff and Sonavala took 8 and 2 wickets for 27 and 20 runs respectively. Scores :—

M. C. C.

Gulam Hussein, c Mistry, b Shroff	5
Dadamiyan, b Sonavala	2
Tumboovala, b Shroff	14
Barafvala, b Shroff	4
Usman, b Sonavala	1
Parkar, c Sonavalla, b Shroff	2
Palaba, c Nadodvala, b Shroff	6
Mustani, b Shroff	1
Shaik Hussein, b Shroff	12
Idrus, st. b Shroff	0
Abdul Kareem, not out	1
	0
Extras	12
Total	59

R. C. C.

Ashavadi, b Tumboovala	9
J. Shroff, c Bustani, b Tumboovala	0
Dubash, b Idrus	2
Khanbatta, st b Tumboovala	0
Sonavala, c and b Tumboovala	0
Mistry, c Usman, b Tumboovala	18
Doctor, c Abdulkarim, b Tumboovala	2
Nadodvala, c Parkar, b Tumboovala	0
K Shroff, b Tumboovala	0
Daroovala, st b Tumboovala	2
Parelvala, not out	4
	7
Extras	—
Total	44

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. R. I. L. INDIANO C. C.

This match was played at the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday. The Islamites won the match by 50 runs. C. M. Ali performed the hat trick. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

C M Ali, b Fernandes	30
Pir Mahomed, b DeSouza	4
D Nensi, b DeSouza	0
Abs, not out	51
T Mullaji, b Fernandes	0
A R Mirza, b Braganza	0
S C Tyabji, run out	7
R W Sa-ji, b DeSouza	34
H C Tyabji, c Pinto, b Pais	0
Mamed Husain, b DeSouza	5
Alisha, b DeSouza	0
	2
Extras	—
Total	133

R. I. L. INDIANO C. C.

J B Lobo, b Mullaji	0
F D' Mello, c (boy) b Tyabji	16
J Pais, b Tyabji	5
R B DeCosta, b-b-w b Tyabji	0
C Fernandes, b Tyabji	13
W DeSouza, b Mullaji	4
A D'Silva, b C M Ali	2 6
J C Ferrao, b Mullaji	1
M Saldhana, not out	12
P Barganza, b C M Ali	0
J J Pinto, b C M Ali	0
	6
Extras	—
Total	83

RALLI BROS. C. C. vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

This match was played on Esplanade on Saturday. Scores :—

RALLI BROS.' C. C.

S M Batliwalla, not out	71
Y C Burrowes, b Aria	12
J C Machliwalla, b Aria	37
W B Talpade, st Driver, b Aria	1
P A Davies, st Driver, b Jayaker	4
E G Rodgers, not out	11
P H Davur	
G G Fatakia	
M K Katrak	Did not bat.
B B Unwalla	
D N Writer	
Extras	15
Total (for 4 wkts)	150

R I M DOCK YARD C. C.

C Horne, ct Burrowes, b Davur	4
S F Pearcey, ct Davies, b Davur	0
Janardhan, b Batliwalla	33
S Gough, ct Batliwalla, b Davur	11
Hudson, b Talpade	0
R W Laxton, b Davur	2
Atkinson, ct Batliwalla, b Talpade	21
D Driver, b Talpade	0
B Aria, b Davur	5
Jayaker, ct and b Davur	0
Goodsir, not out	3
Extras	12
Total	101

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For consent decree.

471 and 599-01—Tyabji D and Co—Mowjibhai Heerjee and another vs Mahomed Mooljee and another—Edgelow G and W.

613-02—Tyabji D and Co—Tassumbhai Poonjee vs N C Macleod and others—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

728-03—Kanji and P—Mahomed Abdulla bin Mahomed Coachman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonji R and K—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Bomoji Rustomji Muliaferoze vs Boochibai Jehangir Sukhan and others—Nanu H and Co K P Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

615-03—Smetham B and N—Vithal Luxuman Chunekar vs Gajanan Shamboo Sadhal and others—Jamsetjee and R and In person—Part heard.

To be heard on Merits.

552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Renkar vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coov and others—Payne and Co—D D Romer—B Raghavaya.

257-01—Matabhoy J and M

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1904.

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE FOR INDIA.

THE Board of Scientific Advice for India is so-called, presumably, because advice is the very last thing in the world it would think of offering to the Government of India. The Scientific Intelligence Department might be a more appropriate name. Their report just issued contains a brief review of the results obtained in all lines of scientific investigation in, or regarding, India for the year 1902-03 based upon the annual Departmental reports submitted to the Board and upon papers published by individuals. It is a distinctly valuable production, but it is a collation of information without a solitary word of direct or indirect advice. We must wade through a considerable portion of it before we come to anything new or particularly striking, but the report is one which is worth perusal and subsequent filing. The operations of the Survey Department have been reported upon already, but those of the Marine Survey—usually lost sight of—tell us that the examination of the Megua river show that considerable alteration has taken place since 1884, when it was last sketched, and demonstrate the inadvisability of making a detailed survey. No deep channel was found to exist, and the river is regarded as dangerous for any but craft of very light draft on account of the strong tides, heavy bores and constant changes in the river-bed. On the Tenasserim Coast an attempt was made to discover a navigable channel into the Huize basin, but a preliminary examination showed that such a survey as would be of service must involve more time than could be spared from the survey of the Chittagong coast, which is of the first importance to navigation, and can only be undertaken for a limited part of the surveying season. Wherefore, we suppose, if the Board presumed to give advice at all, it would be: "Don't." In Astronomical Science, we find that observations were taken at stations on the Calcutta meridional series and Darjiling triangulation, with results which are said to have been interesting and remarkable. The zone of positive deflection extends very much closer to the foot of the hills than was expected, and the transition from a positive deflection to a large negative one takes place with startling rapidity. What advice the Board would offer in this case we can only conjecture—unless it be "Leave well alone."

One point on which the Board congratulates itself will cause general satisfaction—that it does not trouble itself about individual human beings. If it did, all our innermost secrets would be quickly exposed. They have definitely settled the age of the Takatu Mountain near Quetta and its natal day has been duly entered in the Board's birthday text-book. Some years ago, it seems, a carefully detailed survey of the ranges made it evident that the massive limestone, forming the main line of peaks with a scarped face to the south-east and a dip-slope to the north-west, does not really overlie the cretaceous rocks of the lower ranges to the south-east, but has been brought into its place by an overthrust fault—someone tampering with the builders' implements. The opinion as to its Eocene Age upheld for many years by previous observers could no longer, therefore, be maintained. Some fossils showing mesozoic affinities were also found, but not sufficiently characteristic for a more precise determination of the age. Now, however, several localities have been met with where the fossils are more plentiful, the most abundant of all belonging to two species of "Speriferina." These fossils, they tell us, occur in a thick series of shales and flaggy limestones, extensively developed in several parts of Baluchistan and of an age which cannot be later than Liassic. In normal sections they always underlie the great formation appropriately named the massive limestone, in whose uppermost strata callovian fossils have been discovered. It is the latter rock and not the nummulitic eocene limestone that forms the most conspicuous portion of the Takatu. Poor Takatu! The advice the Board might have offered here is: Find more profitable employment for the geologist and at all costs keep him without the domestic circle. But the Board seems satisfied that they have discovered the secret of the Mountain's birth and that whether a system of strata be palæozoic or mesozoic, the essential characters which give it an individuality as a system should be delineated and mapped, and that work will represent so much positive progress whether its exact age can be determined or not.

"Applied Geology" is a more profitable section of the Report. And in that gold. There we find that, although gold is of wide distribution and capable of being profitably worked in rocks carrying small quantities, it is never safe to assume from a few scattered observations that it certainly does not exist in payable quantities in any area of crystalline rocks. In the case of Chota Nagpur, without asserting that payable gold deposits do not possibly exist, the results of the inquiry have not included a single instance which could be reasonably regarded as a legitimate mining proposition. Quartz reefs are thin and their mineral contents patchy, while the recovery of gold from alluvial deposits offers no brighter prospects than that of mining quartz veins. Hydraulic mining, as practised in other countries, is out of the question on account of lack of water and the poverty of the gold-content. It has been suggested that the richer gravels could be shifted to suitably situated tail-races, but it is not deemed practicable. Dredging is out of the question, as the conditions of the Chota Nagpur rivers introduce difficulties not usually encountered in successful dredging operations. Moreover they would be intermittent on account of the annual floods. With each flood the layers of 'wash' stripped would be covered with several feet of fresh debris. The layers of gravel, not more than three to six inches thick, in which the gold is stored, rarely contain more than a grain of gold to the cubic yard. Less than this it would not be worth while working for. Gold, says the official, who writes this section of the report, is undoubtedly widely distributed—indeed, almost universal—in the country examined, and future explorations may possibly reveal an instance of local concentration in payable quantities. But the results so far obtained, during a fairly conducted exploration, are sufficient to show that in the absence of such definite evidence, gold prospecting in that area, could not, except in possible instances, be honestly recommended as a reasonable venture. Whilst, he adds, there are not wanting evidences of the persistent search for gold in Chota Nagpur in the past, there are no signs of extensive and deep ancient workings such as are known in Southern India, and there is no striking instance to show that the people of a by-gone age ever imagined it worth while. The advice, the Board through the Government might have offered to the capitalist on this information, should have been: Keep your money on fixed deposit in a well-established bank, rather than invest in gold speculation, or better still, buy Government securities.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE NATIVE.

YESTERDAY'S issue contained a telegraphic notification to the effect that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been much gratified to observe that the confidence he felt in all ranks that they would exercise self-control in their dealings with the natives of this country has been fully justified. The decrease during the past year in assaults on natives by soldiers has been very marked, and his Excellency is therefore pleased to direct that his order of 19th June 1903 be cancelled as being no longer necessary. In the order referred to, his Excellency greatly regretted to inform the Army that there had been quite recently a considerable number of cases in which British soldiers had assaulted natives, sometimes with fatal results. His Excellency said he could not too strongly impress upon the Army in India, the gravity of such offences, showing, as they did, a want of discipline and self-control as well as want of proper supervision. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men were told they must realise that any such occurrence was a slur on the unit to which they belonged, and the Commander-in-Chief had resolved to do everything in his power to prevent soldiers disgracing themselves in this way. His Excellency confidently relied upon all ranks to use their utmost endeavours to put a stop to these acts of violence. Commanding Officers were ordered to read that order to all ranks on three successive parades and to see that all British troops were warned once a month on this subject. We have all along declined to believe that Lord Kitchener exercised his own discretion in issuing that order. We believe still, as we said at the time, that the influence of one, who has since admitted that his acquaintance with this country and the people was not so extensive as our own, was directly responsible for the issue of that most ill-advised and, to the British soldier, humiliating order. We are glad to find, however, that, though late, the Commander-in-Chief recognises it was a mistake and that he now cancels it. By the concluding clause, as the Chinese say, he "saves face." "The Commander in-Chief feels sure that the Army in India will continue to maintain the correct attitude, it has now established, towards the natives of the country and relies upon all ranks not to cease in their efforts to maintain that harmony between the different races in India that is so essential to their mutual well-being." They never did and they never ceased in their efforts. Give the British soldier or the British subject fair-play and no one can find fault with the manner in which he deals with his neighbour, no matter who that neighbour may be. Neither the Viceroy nor the Commander-in-Chief, nor even the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a battalion, knows anything of the class of native with whom Mr. Atkins has to deal, nor the amount of provocation he has to endure. If they did, or if any of them did, the uncalled-for order, now rescinded, would never have been issued.

TIN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

To the mineral discoveries in South Africa has now to be added the discovery of tin in the Transvaal. The tinstone has been struck on farms in the Bushveld near Pretoria, and by all accounts the deposits are of the most valuable character. We are told that, as with nearly all mining propositions in South Africa, nature in the case of the Bushveld tin fields has not only been bountiful but extravagant. In addition to the value of the ore it is situated in a district which affords the best facilities for working, water and timber being in abundance in the neighbourhood, while coal measures have also been struck close to the metalliferous veins. These latter are confined to a certain part of the granite belt about ten miles in extent and having coal measures on either side of it to north-east and south-west. Messrs. Wilson and Brayshaw, who have begun to exploit the tin fields, have acquired portions or the whole of five properties amounting in all to about 40,000 acres situate about thirty-five miles north-east of Pretoria. The tinstone which was first struck on a farm named Eukeldoorn, is of the nature of quartz porphiry near the surface becoming more quartoze in depth. It occurs in walls of fine granite of a few feet in width only which is again enclosed by massive coarse grained later red granite which covers a large area of that section of the Transvaal. Operations so far have been mainly directed to following the reef down in three cuttings, namely the road shaft where the strike was first made and cuttings on each side of it. Samples from the road shaft assayed at different periods as the lode has been sunk upon have given 5·6 per cent. white metal, 9 per cent., 7 per cent., and 16 per cent., but it is declared that none of these represents anything like the value of the rich stone now being broken into. From a width of about 18 inches or two feet near the surface, the ore body widens out until at a depth of 14 feet in the road shaft it was ten or twelve feet in width, while at a depth of 17 to 18 feet the ore body is twenty feet wide. The same thing occurs in the workings on each side of the road shaft. Samples taken from the upper parts of the lode give an excellent residue of cassiterite, when crushed and concentrated in the pan, but, says the "African Review", stone broken from the bottom of the shafts gave such really phenomenal and astonishing returns that the bare truth will receive but partial credence. In all probability, says the same authority, the records of tin mining do not contain a parallel of such extraordinary values being carried over such a wide ore body. There was some fear that the available sources of tin were being worked out, but the discovery in the Transvaal indicates that there are likely to be other deposits still untouched in various parts of the world. In any case, the tin "strike" adds one more to the valuable resources of the South African Colonies, though it is to be feared that the tin mines will provide another reason for the introduction of Chinese who have been found to work successfully in the tin mines of the Malay Peninsula.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE question of the leadership having been definitely decided in favour of Lancashire, little interest will be taken in the concluding matches of the Championship tourney. The Palatine's percentage, in the event of their losing their two outstanding matches, would be 76, whereas their nearest rivals, Yorkshire and Kent, cannot hope to obtain a higher percentage than 66 and 62 respectively. Considering, however, that Lancashire have to encounter Leicestershire and Derbyshire at home, it is very probable that MacLaren's brigade will preserve their 100 per cent. intact and thus equal Yorkshire's 1900 record of going through the whole tournament without sustaining a single reverse. A note on the consistently good form shown by Kent during the last two months would not be out of place. Since their defeat by Lancashire at Tonbridge on June 22, the hop county has gone through a programme of 10 matches, winning 7 and drawing the remainder—a record unequalled by any county, not excepting the champions who during the same period have won 7 and drawn 6 of their 13 engagements. Kent's improvement is due to the development of the younger professionals of the XI. Seymour, Humphreys, Fairservice and Fielder into really capable cricketers and to the regular assistance during the current month of Messrs. J. R. Mason, E. W. Dillon, S. H. Day and R. N. R. Blaker. Notts and Essex have finished their championship programme.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

MR. J. B. FULLER, Chief Commissioner of Assam, left Simla for Shillong on Saturday.

MR. E. N. BAKER, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, proceeds on five weeks' privilege leave from the 10th September, Mr. Meyer officiating for him.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH of Kapurthala having heard of the proposed Delhi-Bombay Motor reliability trial has offered a trophy for the car which is judged to be the most reliable for district work in India.

THE Kieff correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on July 30:—A recently retired member of the Russian Diplomatic Service informs me that Count Lamsdorff was two months ago with difficulty given to understand from the Quai d'Orsay that under no circumstances would France permit herself to be drawn, directly or indirectly, into a struggle, the object of which was the possession of Manchuria. It would be an altogether different question if the territorial integrity of the Russian Empire were assailed by a hostile combination. Both belligerents in the Far East are fighting on foreign territory, and whether, ultimately, the war be carried into the territory proper of either combatant, the neutrality of France will be strictly maintained. On this point, added my informant there was, undoubtedly, a perfect understanding between France and England. The same correspondent states:—One of the Kieff journals, which recently ventured to refer to the anxiety and anguish of the relatives and friends of the troops at the front, in the absence of anything at all in the shape of a published list of the privates killed and wounded, has been officially warned that any further reference to the same subject will involve the summary suppression of the paper. As a matter of fact, only the names of a small minority of the officers killed and wounded have so far been given in official reports from the front, but the full list of fallen and wounded officers will later on be easily ascertainable; but of the killed and wounded privates, already about 12,000, nothing more will be heard, except such scanty and informal information as the relatives of the dead may be able to gather when the war is concluded.

MR. C. THIEME, the London correspondent of the "Nieuwe Courant" (The Hague), writes from the National Liberal Club on July 29, with reference to the question asked by Mr. Henniker Heaton on July 28, as to the killing of women and children in Acheen:—"About a week ago the Dutch papers published an interview with Governor-General van Heutsz, at present in Holland, who during the last few years conducted the war against Acheen, and whose successor is Col. van Daalen. The following is a translation of that interview:—"In the present circumstances this killing of women and children cannot be avoided, but surely Col. van Daalen is not the man to order his troops to shoot women and children. Moreover, it would be quite against our strict order, to act as stated, and against the nature of our soldiers. We do not shoot women and children like we shoot men; we do not aim at them, even if they themselves take up the rifles and try to kill our soldiers. What happens is this. The Gajoes use their women as living cover, because they know we do not aim at these; they feel safe behind them and from there shoot at our troops. Our rifles carry further than theirs, and their tactics are to hide behind their women and children in order to draw our men within their range. They allow us to advance within a few yards of their kampongs, knowing that we do not shoot when we see women in front of us; and then they unexpectedly pour an overwhelming fire into our ranks, as a rule opposing 2,000 Gajoes to 200 of our men. This has to be prevented; for fire at so short range would weaken our columns too much, whereas it is nearly impossible to remove the wounded. In consequence we are obliged to fire into the dense crowd from a certain distance, and so it occurs that women and children are hit." . . . On hearing of Mr. Henniker Heaton's question to Lord Percy, the Governor-General wired to a Dutch paper:—"The places mentioned are not in Acheen, but in the Alaalands, where our troops were never before. The women and children killed during the rifle fight are not Malays. In the fights the enemy more than 10 times outnumbered our force, occupying, moreover, a strongly entrenched position, and the Alas women and children were forced by their men to take part in it. In Alaaland and in Acheen the proportion of Europeans to natives is still less favourable than one to 100, but that does not imply any danger to us nor does it frighten us."

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

WAR GAME OF THE SIXTIES REVIVED.

[BY ALFRED KINNEAR]

THE young gentlemen of the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk have realised in the lifting of mail boats in the Red Sea some of the older delights of free-booting, or getting through the blockading Federal cruisers before Charleston.

The adventures of the Volunteer fleet armed like cruisers and built like the Empress liners of the Canadian Pacific Company, stand out distinctly as the best of the Russo-Japanese war, writes Alfred Kinnear in the "Daily Express." And whatever the captains of the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk, may say as to the glory or success of their "captures," they must admit that they have had a good time.

The modified scheme of piracy which flourished in the sixties, to the anger of Brother Jonathan, Englishmen were content to call "Running the blockade." There is a good deal of the same kind of sport going on in the Far East now, and it may some day be revived nearer home.

The extraordinary features of the game as played in the sixties were found in the social rank of the men who took part in it. They belonged, indeed, to almost all ranks who could get a berth aboard. It was well known in St. James's that Lieutenant Hobart, afterwards Hobart Pasha, was in command of a blockaderunner from Nassau to Charleston and other South American ports.

Half the young cadets of Park-lane and Belgravia sought permission to join. He did take a few, but the famous "Captain Roberts," to recall his nom de guerre, was a sailor, and he gybed a bit at his mother's friends and the boys of his father's club cronies.

BLUE-BLOODED ADVENTURERS.

They tumbled aboard, however, in all sorts of characters—as lumpers of cargo, deck hands, furnacemen, and stewards. Some of Hobart's crew lapsed later into the life of their port of origin, and took stations high in the services, as well as in politics and diplomacy.

In another blockade runner was an Oxford man who later in life became a Colonial bishop. In another was a colonel of Engineers whom I subsequently met on the road to Modder River via Belmont and Ensling.

But I might cite a third of the aristocracy whose boys either served on desired to serve as blockade runners. It was the test "sport" then going.

American itself was a closed book, a land of mistery; the Rocky Mountains were geographical expressions, the prairies were synonymous with the "Grand Trail," otherwise the saddle and the tent cart, in lieu of the modern railway, and the six-shooter or the repeating rifle instead of the dining car or the "sleeper."

Also, adventurous Englishmen then had to go to India if they would meet big game.

America was in the throes of war, the Southern ports were blockaded by a Federal fleet, and it was to get munitions of war and supplies to the beleaguered garrisons and communities that "Captain Roberts" made himself a hero, and went out for the merry game with the comforting "red badge of courage"—"never caught."

I went into the offices of Messrs. Frazer, Trenholme, and Co., who traded under the rose as Confederate agents in Liverpool. My object was to ask permission to join the Jessie, a famous Isle of Man steamer, previously known on the station as the Douglas.

"BLOCKADER" FEVER.

As I walked out, a famous British sailor, who died Admiral Inglefield, mounted the steps to the same end. We represented the social extremes of enthusiasm for the "blockader" fever.

The ship of "Captain Roberts" was the most easy-going, because successful, of the whole fleet of "runners." There was little discipline aboard beyond what sheer necessity ordained. "Roberts" spent his day at the narrow end of a long telescope, sweeping the seas for Federal cruisers.

The mates "booted" the engineers to force up more steam to the point of "bursting the boilers"; the engineers kicked the stokers to the same end—the particians, haply, of Park-lane—the stokers kicked the boys who were probably rascals who ought to have been "fagging" at Eton and, in the poetry of reprisals and the phrase of the deck, the boys "kicked hell."

It was a merry time, and we have never seen the like of it elsewhere. It made men of the youngest boys aboard. The English blockade runners were the best part of the campaign. Liverpool throve upon them, and waxed rich just as old Knickerbocker New York, nigh a century earlier, thrived on letters of marque with a wink of the eye at freebooting as the cousin of piracy.

Every blockade runner had an interest in the cargo he carried every man, therefore, had an interest in "getting through." The port was approached in the night. All lights were out, the grey hull was low and mastless, the paddles were oiled and muffled, smokeless Welsh coal only was burned.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

The steam pressure at the critical moment of the dash was at the highest possible. It was "bursting" point. Yet it was a choice of chances of Sing-Sing Prison or death from the shrapnel of an exploded boiler.

Men stood at their stations, grimy and grim, their teeth set, every nerve strained as Brother Jonathan's big hookers rose dimly, yet too plainly, into view. The heat from the overwrought engines penetrated the half-inch iron deck, and made us dance in our boots like parched peas in a frying-pan.

But save for a sleepy "Who goes there?" hailed from one of the dark, lobsided cruisers the silence would be unbroken. Then would come the firing of a warning pistol, followed by the impassioned treble of a boatswain's pipe, and hell would burst forth and shell shriek in the direction of the port.

But the blockade-runner, never pausing, ran on at the rate of sixteen knots, the highest speed possible in those days, through and past more challenges, all the Yankees being now aroused to action, and up to the protected zone. The boiler still sound, jaws were relaxed to a grin, and a cheer would go up to the "old man" on his bit of a bridge, and the old man, erstwhile "Captain Roberts," would grin, too.

Yes, it was fine sport—even when the picture was sadly different, and showed capture or wreckage—this feeding, clothing, and comforting a beleaguered port at your own life's risk, and to your exceeding profit when it ended all right—and you got through.

FRENCH commentaries on the battle of Waterloo, written with impartiality and candour, are not so common as might be wished; and particular interest attaches to an article in the August "Cornhill" by Lieut.-Col. Picquart, an officer so well known through his connection with the Dreyfus case that one is apt to forget his great reputation as a military critic. Of this article the "Globe" writes:—He has taken as his text the ill-judged and ungenerous speech of the German Emperor, in which it is claimed for Blucher and the Prussians that they had "saved the English Army from destruction." Col. Picquart points out, what is a commonplace with us, though apparently unknown in Germany, that Wellington only accepted battle on June 18, because Blucher had undertaken to co-operate with him, and that if he had not been certain both of the will and of the ability of old Marshal "Vorwarts" to carry out his part of the programme, he could have fallen back behind the Scheldt without any difficulty. So far from arriving unexpectedly on the field of action as a "Deus ex machina," Blucher merely carried out the share of the operations assigned to him, though the hardness of the roads delayed his appearance until a critical stage in the battle. To his indomitable energy and unconquerable devotion to the common cause British writers have never failed to do justice. But Col. Picquart reminds the Kaiser that if Blucher's troops were in a state to co-operate with Wellington on the 18th at Waterloo it was solely because by engaging Ney at Quatre Bras on the 16th the British Army had saved the Prussians from destruction. If Pictou, and his gallant comrades had not held Ney in check, and prevented him from falling on the Prussian flank at Ligny, as Napoleon had planned, Blucher's defeat would have been turned into a rout, and there would have been no battle of Waterloo at all. The saviors of Waterloo, if saviors they were, had first been saved themselves.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

SUPPORT FROM THE POWERS.

THE RECHITELNI SEIZURE.

JAPAN'S ACTION JUSTIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reuter (Shanghai) wires to-day that the American Consul-General there has called a Consular meeting to-morrow to arrange means to strengthen the Taotai's hands.

A Japanese destroyer steamed at full speed into Shanghai harbour to-day followed by the American destroyer Chauncey and anchored off Cosmopolitan Dock where the Russian cruiser Askold is.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese Government has issued a statement justifying the seizure of the Rechitelni which was the aggressor in the fight preceding its capture. The statement reviews the whole question of Chinese neutrality and maintains that the Rechitelni by entering Chifu committed a breach of neutrality and in view of the peculiar position of China in this war, it entitled Japan to regard Chifu as a belligerent port. The statement adds that it is impossible to allow the Russians to regard Chinese ports as harbours of refuge whence nothing is to prevent them issuing forth to attack Japan.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Novik was sinking when beached. The Japanese ships had no casualties and the damage done to them was insignificant.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a telegram from Chifu which says that Prince Admiral Ukhtomski, who succeeded Admiral Witgert, reports from Port Arthur that the Pallada had fifteen holes made in her on the 10th instant and the Retvisan eleven. Fifteen torpedo tubes were destroyed in various vessels.

There were 330 wounded, but the number of killed is not stated.

A despatch from General Stoessel, dated the 16th instant, says the Japanese made a two days attack on our Louisa Bay positions. All the positions were, however, retained.

The enemy's losses were the heaviest. The demand to surrender was received to-day and, of course, rejected. The troops are in excellent condition and fighting heroically.

Reuter (Shanghai) says the Chauncey anchored between the Japanese destroyer and the dock in which the Askold lies and which is British property.

The Standard Oil Company whose depots adjoin the dock having asked for protection two American destroyers were ordered to be in readiness to protect the neutrality of the Port.

A Durban steamer reports that an unknown warship believed to be Russian was off Cape St. Francis on Thursday.

The Russian cruiser Teretz and two torpedo boats passed the Great Belt yesterday en route to the Red Sea to search for merchantsmen.

A floating dock proceeding from St. Petersburg to Libau has broken in two and become a total loss.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram on Sunday night from his Government :—

The Novik en route to Vladivostock, was sunk by our cruisers at Korsakoff, Saghalien, on the 21st instant. Details not yet reported.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

The Captain of the Chitose reports : The Chitose and the Tsushima attacked the Novik in Karsakoff on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and the morning of the 21st instant. The Novik was heavily damaged and stranded partly sinking. The Tsushima's coal bunker was hit, but it has already been repaired. There was no other damage, and not a single casualty on our side.

An evening contemporary publishes the following telegram dated Singapore August 22 :—

The Chinese authorities have given orders that the Russian warships at Shanghai, the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grosovoi, should immediately leave or disarm.

So far these orders have not been complied with and the Taotai has informed the Consuls that he is unable to enforce the order.

The Consuls met at noon to-day to discuss the matter.

The Japanese destroyer arrived at Shanghai yesterday.

One battleship and two cruisers of the Japanese fleet are at the mouth of the Yangtse river.

It is rumoured that the Americans prevented a fight in the harbour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BAPTISM OF THE TSAREVITCH.

The Royal Sponsors.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The official sponsors at the baptism of the Tsarevitch include the Kaiser, King Edward and the King of Denmark.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Victoria with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day, and the steamer India left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

Mr. Percival London, the "Times" correspondent in Tibet is expected on the 13th instant, at Simla, where he stays at the Viceregal Lodge.

AFRIDI TRIBAL FEUDS.

THE DAILY VENDETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

When the Afridi is at peace with his neighbours upon the Indian side of the North-West Frontier, he makes up by fighting at home. During the past two months, sixty-two men have been killed in the Tirah in tribal feuds and family vendettas.

LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL'S HOSPITALITY.

Over four hundred guests, (namely 225 on each night) will be entertained at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, by the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill on Thursday and Saturday next when there will be private theatricals, "She Stoops to Conquer" being staged with Miss Davies, Miss Tandy, Miss Parsons, Major Molesworth, Major Poynter and Captains Tyrrell, Drummond, Popham and Forester taking part.

STEEL CONCRETE.

INVALUABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

An important technical paper of the Government of India has been issued giving particulars taken from a great number of authoritative sources of steel concrete for the construction of bridges, girders, piles, walls, floors and other engineering works, for which this substance has been widely used for some years past in America with immense success, though in India it has been only used hitherto experimentally and upon a very small scale, the Bengal Nagapur Railway in its quarters for its staffs at Kharagpur and Garden Reach having been the first large Company to utilise it in this country. The paper shows that the substance, which consists of light steel core of fibres surrounded by or interlaced with concrete of Portland cement with which they have some co-efficient of expansion, has advantages in many important classes of engineering work being vastly lighter and cheaper than masonry, while it is easier to put together than steel girders, since no bolts or rivets are usually required. It also admits of rapid construction by unskilled labour and is extraordinarily lasting, fire resisting and free from vibration. A bridge has been built at Chatterellant, France, with steel concrete arches, one of which has a span of 164 feet.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	24	15	0	9	15	100·00
Yorkshire	25	8	2	15	6	60·00
Kent	18	10	3	5	7	53·84
Middlesex	16	7	4	5	3	27·27
Notts	20	7	4	9	3	27·27
Sussex	22	5	3	14	2	2·700
Warwickshire	15	5	4	6	1	11·11
Leicestershire	17	6	5	6	1	09·09
Gloucestershire	16	5	5	6	0	00·00
Derbyshire	17	5	7	5	−2	−10·00
Somerset	15	4	10	1	−3	−42·85
Worcestershire	17	3	8	6	−5	−45·55
Surrey	24	4	11	9	−7	−46·66
Essex	20	3	10	7	−7	−53·84
Hampshire	16	1	12	3	−11	−84·61

THE HON. MR. HEWETT.

TAKES HIS SEAT IN COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett has arrived here and a "Gazette" extraordinary is issued announcing that he has to-day taken upon himself the execution of his office as temporary Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council vice Sir Denzil Ibbetson who has proceeded on leave.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The following teams have entered for the Durand Football Tournament which takes place here next month :—

The Gordon Higlanders, the Black Watch, the Royal Scots, the Fusiliers, the South Staffordshire Regiment, North Staffordshire Regiment the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Bedfordshire Regiment, the Queen's Royal Irish Rifles, Somerset Light Infantry, Simla Volunteer Club, the New Club.

A EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 22.

M. A. Tobin, the European who was charged with cheating his landlady and who is alleged by the police to be wanted up-country, has been sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Bangalore.

CHOLERA FROM PANDHARPUR.

The effect of the outbreak of cholera at the Pandharpur fair has been felt in Bangalore where a family of Mahratta tailors imported the disease recently, eight cases and three deaths occurring. But the Health Department took such stringent precautions that it is hoped the disease has been eradicated. One of the family is reported to have died on the line of railway to Bangalore among the pilgrims. Some apprehension was felt in this large Military Station as no cases except a stray imported one or two had occurred since 1897.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India began their sitting in the Mayo Hall here to-day. Besides the Chairman Mr. George Romilly and the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson, the planting Member of Council, eleven delegates attended from the following planting centres :—Anamalais, Central, Travancore, Coorg, Kanan Devan, Nelliampathis, Nilgiris, North Mysore, South Mysore, Shevaroys, the Travancore Cardamom Hills and the Wynaad. The annual report was then discussed. The conference is likely to last till Thursday, the subject before them including Planters' Labor Law, Game and Fish Preservation, Bill for the Prevention of Pepper Stealing, Ten Cess Act, the Proposed Harbour on the West Coast, Delegate to Brazil.

It has been definitely decided not to construct the Sardah Canal, and the decision will meet with general approval among the Oudh Talukdars at least There is probably no scheme of canal irrigation in India which has been more discussed than the Sardah project. Ever since its first introduction by Captain Forbes in 1870, different generations of canal engineers have played with and modified it and different generations of Talukdars have uniformly opposed it.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

The first game in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played this afternoon in beautiful weather, The attendance was very large. The ground was in fairly good condition and the game was fairly fast one. It was originally fixed to play two games, but the Connaught Rangers from Ahmednagar being scratched, the 93rd Highlanders got a bye and will play on Friday next with the winners of to-day's game.

The match to-day was between the 28th Lancers and the Freebooters. The former were composed of Mr. Barton, Captain Birch, Mr. Henderson, Major Buist (Back) and the latter consisted of Mr. Kearsey, Mr. Swifte, Captain Meynell and Captain Boileau(Back). The Umpires were Major England and Captain Wogan Browne.

The first period :—Mr. Kearsey secured the ball and sent a pretty shot towards the Lancers' goal, but it was stopped by Mr. Henderson with a smart backhand return. Captain Meynell sent a hot one which Major Buist stopped. Mr. Barton secured the first blood for the Lancers who made a subsidiary.

Second Chukker began with fine stretching gallop. Meynell carried the ball into the Lancers' goal. The Lancers major was on the spot however and drove it back. Hot work followed with rapid drives and quick returns all in the middle of the ground. The period ended without result.

Third Chukker opened with slow work. Swifte and Meynell took the ball down to the Lancers' territory in good style, but Henderson drove it away. It was instantly returned and the Freebooters secured a subsidiary, The ball had scarcely been returned to play, when Kearsey scored a subsidiary. After a little tustle, Birch took possession of the ball and made a pretty run down the field, the Freebooters No. 3 intervening passed it to Barton who with a pretty offside stroke notched the first goal for the Lancers.

Fourth Chukker was uneventful in every way.

When the fifth Chukker opened Kearsey got a hooked ball out and turned it over to Meynell who sent it with a high shot down towards the Lancers' goal. Bird and Henderson galloped hard to save, and Bird took and returned the ball in its flight. The play went over to the far side of the field. Buist turned the tide of battle. Henderson hustled the ball to the other end passing it to Bird when badly pressed by Swifte and Kearsey, and Bird scored the second goal. On resumption Meynell got the ball, but was forced to surrender it to Barton who handed it over to Bird who immediately secured another goal with a pretty low straight shot from the inner angle of the field. It was a difficult shot well played. Score :—

Lancers.....3 goals 1 sub.
Freebooters .....2 subsidiaries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Major Leonard 2nd in command 98th Infantry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment vice Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin whose tenure is about to expire.

Major Bremner, 75th Infantry is appointed Commandant of the 73rd Infantry vice Colonel Clothier whose tenure expires on the 15th September.

Major Ginnings Bramley, Royal Highlanders, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant W. B. Taylor, R. A. M. C., is permitted to resign his Commission.

Sergeant-Major J. Mackie, Gordon Highlanders, is promoted to Quartermaster in the 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, I. M. S., is appointed to officiate as P. M. O., Lahore District, vice Hamilton, granted leave out of India.

THE LATE MR. JAMES DOUGLAS.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Douglas, the historian of Bombay and some years ago its High Sheriff, which occurred in the seventy-eight year of his age at his family residence in Scotland in the early part of this month. Two years ago, while residing in Bombay, he had the misforture to suffer complete loss of his eye-sight. For some time he had borne the loss manfully, maintaining his usual cheerfulness up to the last, and his many friends had hoped that relaxation from work in the bracing climate of his native home would restore to him the gift, of which he had been temporarily deprived. Exactly two years ago Mr. Douglas bade this country a farewell and had been residing with his family in Scotland. To some extent the change benfited his health; and he so far recovered his eye-sight that he could read a little with the help of strong glasses. He found occupation in writing recollections of his early days. His mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last, but his physical capacity yielded to the laws of nature. Last month he was confined to his room, and his family saw that the end was near. In the beginning of this month he fell into a drowsy state one morning, and soon after midnight of the same day passed peacefully away.

Mr. Douglas was born in Stranraer in Galloway in June 1826, and was educated at Sorbie (Wigtonshire) Parish school, and at evening classes in Edinburgh between 1841 and 1844. He started life as a business man in Glasgow and pursued that career until 1850, when his naturally adventurous spirit impelled him to seek fresh fields and pastures new in the Levant. He travelled through France, and his original intention was to find employment somewhere on the Black Sea Coast, but on landing at Alexandria, he accepted a pretty lucrative employment in the office of Mr. Alexander Tod. The climate, however, wholly disagreed with his constitution, and after a stay of two years he had to go home in 1852. Married two years later, he lived in Scotland for about ten years. At the end of that period, that is in 1864, he came out to this country for the first time to assume charge of the office of agent in Karachi of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. He was transferred to Bombay in 1865, when the Bank and its business were steered safely in the perilous times of what was called the "share mania." Mr Douglas continued agent of the Bombay branch of the Bank till 1872, when he started business on his own account as an exchange and bullion broker. He retired from that business in 1901 owing to the infirmity of his eyesight.

The literary work in which Mr. Douglas employed himself since his transfer to Bombay, found special recognition in his appointment by Lord Reay as Sheriff of Bombay in 1893, and in his nomination as a Fellow of the Bombay University two years subsequently. Mr. Douglas wrote largely in Indian newspapers above the familiar initials J. D. He made himself a diligent student of the records of the city and everything connected with it and there was hardly a nook or corner of any interest in Bombay which did not receive a visit from Mr. Douglas. He spent his holidays in scambering up hill forts and ruined fortresses in the Deccan and Konkan in search of something that was not kuown before. The topography of Bombay, and its environs proved a fascinating study for him, and the results of his researches were published anonymously in his first book under the titled of "One Hundred Bombay Notes for geheral circulation." The book was compiled for a charitable object, and was sold at a bazar held for the benefit of the Bombay Scottish Schools in the Town Hall. Mr. Douglas was an indefatigable contributor to the Press, and in 1883, he published in his own name his "Book of Bombay." In 1893, Messrs. Sampson, Low and Company book-sellers of London, published the contents of the abovementioned books in two illustrated volumes under the title of "Bombay and Western India"; and seven years later, the same enterprising publishers gave to the reading public Mr. Douglas' subsequent contribution under the title of "Glimpses of Old Bombay." Mr. Douglas was always a striking figure in the social life of Bombay, and took a prominent part at the celebration of St. Andrews Dinners and every movement connected with the well-being of Scotchmen.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 20.

I SEND you the programme just issued for the coming Tournament, which I think you will agree is an excellent one. The innovation of playing right through each of the match play competitions on consecutive days is a good one, and will, I expect, meet with warm approval from players who can't get away for the whole week but want to enter for the principal, i. e. the match play events. In former years the Royal West of India Golf Club Cup competition was, as you doubtless remember, commenced on the first day, and the final held over to the last day. Another good innovation is the "choice score" competition. Nasik is a most difficult course on which to put in a really good score for 18 consecutive holes. So much of the ground is still rough; often one gets a very bad lie from a fine drive with a bunker to negotiate at the next shot, and the result is disaster to and scratch score. Moreover the greens, owing to scanty rainfall, are not always kind to long straight putts, so it follows that many a well played round does not show a good medal card. Now there will be peace in the minds of golfers who may chance to have—through no fault of their own,—put in a couple of eights instead of the four or five that they hoped to have seen on their card. For, if in any of their preliminary rounds, they come to grief at any hole they still have a chance of repairing the mischief. I wonder what the best "choice score" from 6 rounds of the Nasik links will be! I expect it to be well under 70 as most of the holes have been done in three fairly frequently.

Of the new Club House I can speak in terms of unqualified praise. It is just the thing we have been wanting for years. Visitors can come to Nasik now for a week and without fear of finding no place to lay their heads. There are six excellent bedrooms in the upper story of the new Club House. Where "everything is found" added to fine view and fine air, and the first lie within 40 yards. What more can a golfer desire?

Unfortunately the rain has not descended upon us as it should have done, so the links generally, and the new greens in particular are not at their best. I fear the energetic golf secretary must be having an anxious time, for if we don't get heavy rain for the first week in the Tournament, there will be good many grumbles during the week. However, with the near advent of Cocoanut Day and the Presidency Match, I suppose we may confidently expect a fresh burst of the monsoon. The entries for the Tournament are, I hear, very large, so we may expect a good meeting, rain or no rain.

The following is the programe :—

Monday 12th September.—7-15 a. m. Handicap. Medal play. 3 p. m. Handicap. Medal Play.

Tuesday 13th—7-15 a. m. R.W.I.G.C. Cup (Scratch) and Captain G. E. Leman's Cup (Handicap) Qualifying competition, medal play. The eight lowest scratch scorers to play for the R. W. I. G. C. Cup by match play, and the eight lowest handicap scorers (excluding any who are included in the eight lowest scratch scorers) to play for Captain Leman's Cup by match play. 3-30 p. m. R.W.I.G.C. Cup and Captain Leman's Cup. First Round. Match play.

Wednesday, 14th—7-15 a. m. R.W.I.G.C. Cup and Captain Leman's Cup. Second Round. 3 p.m. Final Round. Scratch Foursomes. First Round. Handicap Foursomes, First Round. Entrance fee Rs. 4 per pair.

Thursday, 15th—7-15 a.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cup Handicap. Bogey Play 3 p. m. Scratch and Handicap Foursomes. Second Round.

Friday, 16th—7-15 a.m. Scratch and Handicap Foursomes, Third Round. 3-30 p.m. Final Round.

Saturday, 17th—7-15 a. m. President's Cup. Scratch. Also a Handicap. Medal Play. 2 p.m. Annual meeting 4 30 p.m. Allied pairs. Handicap. 9 holes Medal Play.

Monday, 19th—7-15 a.m. Nasik Gymkhana Cup, Handicap. Medal Play.

The Club's gold medal will be presented to the player returning the best average of 3 scratch scores in the above medal play competitions.

The Club's silver medal will be presented to the player returning the best scratch score in the above medal play competitions.

The Tournament Committee, having regard to the state of the weather and course, will fix a maximum score which shall qualify for the silver medal and a maximum average score which shall qualify for the gold medal.

Besides the above competitions, there will be a special series of rounds open to players knocked out of or not engaged in any stage of the R.W.I.G.C. Cup, Captain Leman's Cup, or the Scratch or Handicap Foursomes. The maximum number of such rounds which can be played is six, i.e. on Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning and afternoon, Thursday afternoon, and Friday morning and afternoon. Each player may play one round on as many of these occasions as he pleases, paying Re. 1 on each occasion for a special card. Half the total entrance fees shall be given as a prize for the best score made during this special series of rounds, and half to the player making the in best choice score i.e, the player whose best score for each hole the series of rounds adds up to the best total round,

SATARA NOTES.

LAST month we were lamenting the departure o the visitors who came here for June and July, writes our Satara correspondent. Now we are rejoicing at their return, and have come to the conclusion that Satara must be a most attractive place and we ourselves most delightful company, as nearly all have returned, having, it is to be presumed, found the pleasures of Poona and other more noted places hollow shams in comparison with those we have to offer. We are, of course, delighted as we expected to find August dull and dreary whereas there is no pause in the giddy round of gaiety.

To descend to detail I may mention two more tennis and one Badminton tournament. The first was given by the batchelors (grass and otherwise) of the 103rd and was won by Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Wallinger. The second men's doubles for which the polis kindly gave prizes, by Messrs. Orr and Rice. The Badminton tournament was won by the Misses. Moojen and Willis and Colonel Piers who showed as that we are mere novices at the game.

Cricket this year is not a great draw. We have not a full team and have to fill five or six places with chokras and sepoys. Colonel Piers and Mr. John are not playing and Captain Ross, our best bat, had (he has now gone) an injured wrist. The two matches against the Union Club have therefore resulted in crushing defeats. In the first we scored 93 (Barlee 42, Keys 22 and Orr 11) and the Union Club 137. In the return we had not the help of Mr. Orr and only made 65, Barlee 38 being the only one to reach double figures. Our opponents replied with 130 and we went sadly home. Next week we have arranged to play Sangli and Kolhapur, the Gymkhana and Union Club joining forces for the tour. From what we hear we shall probably have cause to regret our presumption.

The weather has been very disappointing and rain is badly wanted. In Satara we have had drizzle most days, but the total for the month is only two or three inches. It is to be hoped that the rains will come in September as happened two years ago and save us from famine.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.

MILITARY PENSIONER.

MR. GEORGE WALSH, aged seventy nine, a military pensioner, at present residing with his son-in-law at Tardeo, met with a fatal accident at Hornby Road, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. It appears that about half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Walsh was walking along Hornby Road from the direction of the Crawford Markets towards Bori Bunder. While he was opposite the Anjuman-i-Islam school, a gharry came from the opposite direction. The driver shouted out to the gentleman who stepped out of the way of the gharry, but in doing so came in front of a tram car coming from behind. The driver of the tram-car shouted out to him and put on the brake, but before he could pull up Mr. Walsh was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over his right leg. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where on arrival he was pronounced to be dead. The deceased was a resident of Poona, and had recently come to Bombay to see his daughter.

SURAT NOTES.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

A SURAT correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—There is acute anxiety about the rains which have so long held off this year. We have passed nearly three-fourths of August practically without any rains. If no rain falls within a week more from this date, the danger of a famine in the whole of South Gujarat may be expected to be quite certain.

The Mamlatdars in the talukas have been asked to submit their weekly reports of the state of crops in their talukas after careful and searching personal inquiries.

The Collecter has issued a circular to the officers under him in the districts to be prepared for a contingency which the prospect of a famine may raise, and has ordered them to submit the names of those who worked as Civil officers, additional Availkarkuns, Circle Inspectors, cashiers and karkuns in the last famine and who are willing to be so employed, should famine works come to be opened.

The plague is steadily increasing in this city. The situation is already grave enough as the following statistics of the week will show :—

	No. of Plague deaths.	Total No. of deaths.	Total last year.
13th Aug	14	58	8
14th Aug	14	60	14
15th Aug	15	49	13
16th Aug	22	61	12
17th Aug	15	61	8
18th Aug	19	59	15
19th Aug	19	70	9
Total	129	419	79

Mr. Brewin the District Superintendent of Police, has applied for sanction for additional men to be entertained in Police service to protect parts of the city that have been left desolate by the people having gone to live outside the city in consequence of the plague.

The Surgeon-General has asked all the Civil Surgeons in the Presidency to send hospital assistants under them on famine duty when their services are requested by the district authorities on famine relief works, and also to make all preparations for setting up temporary hospitals.

The Municipal bye-election in the General Ward is fixed for Wednesday the 24th instant. The names of Mr. Chandrashankar Bhimanand, Mr. Ranjit Kalabhai Lallubhai, and Mr. Jamsetji M. Antia have been published by the Receiving Officer as being candidates for the seat. Mr. Chunilal Gandhi who had been disqualified by orders of the Government under section 15 sub-section 2 of the District Municipal Act from being a Councillor also came forward as a candidate. But the City Magistrate Mr. Vyas who has been appointed by the Collector to receive the nomination papers of the candidates refused to have Mr. Chunial Gandhi's nomination paper and returned the same with the remark that as Mr. Gandhi had been disqualified under section 15 (2) he cannot offer himself for re-election till the full three years' statutory period for which he had been last elected is over. Mr. Chunilal Gandhi thereupon applied to the first class Subordinate Judge on Monday last, for an injunction on Mr. Vyas, the City Magistrate, ordering him to enter Mr. Gandhi's name in the list of candidates to be published by him and to be allowed to stand as a candidate, and also in the meanwhile to give an interim order not to publish the list until his name was also put in. The notice to show cause issued by the Judge on Mr. Vyas was heard on Wednesday. Mr. Balvantrao appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Rughnathji, Government Pleader, represented the City Magistrate. The Court delivered judgment on Thursday, declaring that Mr. Gandhi had a right to stand as a candidate, and that he was competent to be elected councillor. The Court advised the City Magistrate to enter Mr. Gandhi's name in the list of candidates, failure to do which would make him liable for damages. But the Court could not give an interim order as applied for. That power rested with the High Court. The Court, therefore, rejected the application. Next day Mr. Chunilal Gandhi made a similar application before the same Judge asking for an injunction against the Municipality and Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal, the Polling Officer, appointed by the Collector to record the votes at the bye-election on the 24th. Mr. J. E. Modi, the first class Subordinate Judge, after hearing the pleader for the applicant rejected the application stating that the Municipality was acting according to its powers and the Court cannot legally interfere. Mr. Gandhi, therepon, appealed from this decision of the lower Court to the District Judge the same day. The appeal was entertained by the District Judge, and notices have been issued to the Municipal Secretary, and Mr. Natvarlal, the Polling Officer, and will be heard on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant.

THE OUTLOOK IN KATHIAWAR.

The weather conditions remain unchanged this side, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, and anxiety is becoming more acute on account of the prolonged absence of rain. It is certain that famine will take place. Grain can be imported but the water famine is likely to play havoc among men and animals alike The price of grass has already risen four times as much as the original price, viz., Rs. 9 per khandy, instead of Rs. 2. The weather has even ceased to have a monsoonish appearance and then shines clear. The people are offering prayers that God may avert the impending calamity.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present:—Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone Secretary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Board considered a letter from Mr. T. W. Cuffe, dated the 16th August 1904, applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board until 1st November next.

It was resolved to inform Government that the Board had granted leave of absence to Mr. T. W. Cuffe, for the period applied for by him.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The Board resumed consideration of the circular on Government representation for the accommodation of the Water and Dock Police on the Mody Bay and Elphinstone Road Estates.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola observed that having regard to the large number of schemes which the Board had to carry out, it was not desirable that they should be called upon to undertake police accommodation schemes, on lands which were not vested in them.

It was resolved to inform Government that the Board did not consider it expedient to make police accommodation schems as required by them under their representation.

After transacting some other business, the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE BOMBAY-PUNJAB MAIL.

Proposals, as we mentioned a day or two ago are under consideration for quikening up the mail train from Bombay to the Punjab, the effect of which would be to save three hours on the journey to Lahore. An improvement of this kind is certainly needed, for the rate of speed on the various railway systems traversed cannot compare with that on the East Indian line between Calcutta and Umballa. The Bombay-Lahore mail train is run via Jhansi and Tundla to Umballa, whence it proceeds on the North-Western State line north-ward to the terminus at Peshawar. This is, we think, the longest run in India 1 550 miles, and 03-9 hours are taken over the journey. The mail from Calcutta to Peshawar. 1,552 miles, is run in just over 57 1-2 hours. It will thus be seen that there is a striking difference in speed between the two trains, for the Bombay Peshawar mail is five hours longer on its journey, though it has only to travel 28 miles further. Something must be allowed for the passage of the Ghats, but still there is ample margin for improvement. The effect of the propose l new timing would benefit not only Lahore and Peshawar, but Delhi and Simla also, not to speak of smaller stations on the route. If the change is made we trust that the down-train will be accelerated also by two or three hours. It should be quite possible to do this, and Simla during its season would welcome an alterations in the timing, say, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. At present there are only three hours between the two important despatches daily as the mail for Calcutta closes at 10 a.m.—"Pioneer."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th July 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903, of 152,290 maunds and Rs. 42,387 in the earnings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE NEGLECT OF INDIAN COTTON.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

MESSRS. HUBBARD BROTHERS and Co., of New York, in their cotton circular of July 26 speak of the general trade as at a standstill. They do not suggest that the strike at Fall River was deliberately provoked, but it is said to be "not wholly unwelcome to the spinner, who is thereby finding a further reason for delay in buying till the new crop pushes itself upon the market for sale." In the States, at least, there seems to be no strenuous contest for the remnant of the old crop, and it is mainly to this, no doubt, that we owe the comparative easiness of the market here. "The market has become sluggish, with a downward tendency—a tendency destined probably to be more clearly marked as the fantastic figures of the past season are forgotton or ignored. The war scare has been of no influence, it being doubted that hostilities would result. Possibly some business may have been postponed, but prices have shown indifference to any apprehension. The steadiness of the market is due simply to the fear that the splendid crop conditions may have led or may lead to an oversold state, and that a reaction from such would be severe. With a continuance of present prospects the trade will soon be eager to avail itself of the prevailing prices, and should the market temporarily find the bears anixious to cover, the large crop, the state of business at large, the political outlook abroad, and the poverty resulting from the waste of war will all assert themselves in the direction of lower prices for the staple."

American newspapers contain a good deal about the strike at Fall River, which is now a considerable influence on the cotton position. Opinion on both sides inclines to the view that the strike will be a long one, and it is even suggested that it may probably continue for three months. It is difficult, however, to understand the financial basis of the strike. The new York "Commercial" estimates the funds of the local textile unions at dols. 100,000, and the strikers are said to number 24,000. Of these only 7,000 belong to these unions, which gives about dols. 14 per head. The 17,000 non-union strikers will appeal for outside contributions, but these can hardly be a trustworthy source of income. As to the merits of the strike it is difficult, of course, to offer an opinion. A reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. in wages is a hard blow, and it is difficult to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by a New York paper that the strike "is the more unreasonable from the fact that for several months now they have been working on only part time." We imagine that this argument would not appeal to Lancashire operatives if to the disadvantage of a 40-hour week it were suggested to add a reduction in the rates of wages. No doubt the position of the Fall River masters is not an easy one. The competition of the Southern mills is becoming more formidable.

Accounts of the progress of cotton-growing in Cuba show that Sea Island seed, sufficient to plant 7,000 acres, has now been received in the island, and one of the largest American ironmongers at Havana has imported from England a number of Messrs. Platt Brothers' long-staple cotton gins, for which several orders have already been received from Cuban planters. A good many of the largest planters had their ground all ready for the seeding, which was to begin at the end of July or beginning of August. Last year some made the mistake of sowing too late (at the same time as cotton is sown in the United States), with the result that the rainy season interfered with the harvesting of the crop. A Jamaica planter visiting Cuba stated that the quality and market value of experimental samples were very satisfactory, and that his crop had been exceptionally clean and free from disease and insect pests.

A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" draws attention to the apparently increasing inclination of the cotton trade to take American and Egyptian and to neglect "outside" growths. It is true that this season, in consequence no doubt of the fine East India crop, more Surats have been bought, but even 97,734 bales of Surats against 2,144,476 American amply illustrates the neglect of East Indian cotton. The takings of Brazils again seem to vary in a most eccentric way. One year they are taken with comparative freedom, and the next year they are almost neglected. Thus this season the trade has taken 91,099 bales of Brazils, against 160,851 last season, and against 141,291 and 36,812 bales in the two preceding seasons. For Egyptian there seems to be a steadily increasing demand. When all is said the use of outside growths would seem to be becoming more and more distasteful to Lancashire spinners. Why is this so? American during the past few years has been at various prices. It has in the autumn of late years been decidedly dear, and one might have supposed that this would naturally stimulate the use of Brazil and of Surat as substitutes. But it does not seem to have done so. Surats, which many years ago were sometimes selling at the rate of 10,000 bales in a day, seem to have gone quite out of favour. Spinners want American, and seem to be unable or unwilling to use substitutes.

Such a change would undoubtedly imply a change over many years in the character of the spinning, or of the counts spun, or of the markets for which the yarn is spun, and the explanation of the change is probably to be found in a careful study of the circumstances which appear to have brought it about. One is the constant tendency toward finer counts, which again is a result to some extent of the rise and extension of the Bombay mills. A demand for low count yarns for India which used formerly to come to Manchester is now more or less intercepted and supplied by Bombay. But quite irrespective of that circumstance the public here and elsewhere would appear to prefer finer and lighter goods in cotton than they did formerly. Outside the great staple makes of heavy sheetings and shirtings a very large number of goods are now made of lighter and finer material. It may be quite true that such fabrics are less solid or durable, but what woman wishes to wear last year's prints or muslins? If such goods last for a few weeks in the summer or for a seaside trip their works is done. To-day it is style rather than durability that decides the make. The world is getting more wealthy, and durability—a requisite of strict economy—is no longer so much in request. So fine Broach, which in the old time was worth the price of middling upland, but which will not easily spin a fine count, now reckons itself fortunate if it can get a price ruling 3-8d. to 1-2d. per pound under middling Americans.

And there is yet another reason. The spinner has found that he can get a greater weight of yarn per week off his spindles if he works American than if he works outside growths. His hands are used to it, his machinery is adapted to it, and American cotton is less "wasty" than it used to be. With American he can reckon upon "getting along," and to "get along" with ease and with speed means a lower cost in spinning. Such at least would appear to be the main considerations influencing the trade. But all the same, with Broach at 7/16d. under American, it seems a little surprising that it does not pay some spinners either to mix it on to use it alone to a greater extent than they do, and the same may be said of Brazils and of smooth Peruvian cotton. The actual takings of the trade since the 1st September, 1903, are 2,144,476 bales of American, against 2,565,052 last year; 91,099 Brazils, against 160,851: 370,220 Egyptian, against 335,437; 36,030 Peruvian, &c., against 36,418; and 97,734 Surats, against 47,952.

The very large arrivals of American steel billets in the South Wales market are attracting some attention. With the rapid reduction in the output of crude iron in the United States it has been anticipated that American producers did not contemplate doing any "dumping" just at present. The rate of pig iron output, which stood at about eighteen million tons per annum a few months ago, is now standing at fourteen millions, and it might well have been thought that American consump-

tion was equal to this seriously modified quantity This does not seem to be the case, and a still further reduction must be effected if export at low prices is to be avoided. The difference in home and export prices is enormous. The United States home price for steel billets is now about dol.24 per short ton at Atlantic ports—say £5. 11s. per ton of 2,240lb. Add freight and insurance, and the corresponding value c.i.f. South Wales cannot be much under £6. 5s. The price for Welsh Bessemer billets is £4. 5s., so that the American works in selling their billets to Welsh manufacturers cannot be obtaining more than dol.14 per short ton f.o.b. at an Atlantic port. Whether the material can now be made in America at this figure to show a profit is uncertain but it does not appear probable.

It has more than once been remarked that British tinplate makers do not make the most of their material. Some years ago an energetic Llanelly merchant suggested the commercial possibilities of utilising tinplate sheeting as a substitute for lead packing in tea cases. The idea was regarded as quite feasible, but nothing ever came of it. In America metallic ceilings are popular and commercially remunerative, but Canadian and American manufacturers have repeatedly complained that South Wales tinplate makers did not meet them in the matter of malleability. Recently there have been indications of the trade's coming over here, and if it does there would seem to be an opening for a new industry, greatly to the benefit of British tinplates. In any event, metallic ceilings promise a good colonial sale.

In their monthly review of the chemical trade Messrs. Sacre and Co. refer to the "understanding" which has been arrived at by the makers of bleaching powder with regard to prices. The combination is strong enough to acheive its object and to maintain prices at a much higher level in 1905. As to this users appear to be still somewhat sceptical and are hanging back, although a number of contracts have been made already. On the whole the chemical trade in July appears to have been fairly good, although much of the increased business has probably been due to a replenishment of stocks. Production is within the limits of current demand, makers are fairly well provided with contracts, and it is thought that a very slight increase in the actual demand would quickly infuse activity into the market for a wide range of articles.

The question as to what is genuine linseed oil is perhaps worth the trouble of settling. We have had considerable legal light shed upon the meaning of "genuine" in connection with white lead, and consumers have now fairly clear ideas on this subject, but "genuine" linseed oil is still undefined. To the outsider perhaps the matter would appear simple —viz., that genuine linseed oil must mean oil pressed from linseed, and from linseed only. But, as the oil-crusher knows too well, the linseed which comes into the market is more or less mixed with other seeds, and there is, in fact, only one kind which is comparatively "clean." Linseed oil pressed from commercial seed as it arrives from India or the Argentine is never "genuine" in the absolute sense of that word. It is always more or less adulterated with the matters expressed from the mixture of other seeds. Let us suppose two cases—one where the crusher receives linseed containing 5 per cent. of rape, say; the other where the linseed contains 1 per cent. of rape. If the first crusher sells his oil in its natural state as it comes from the presses, and the second crusher adds 4 per cent. of rape oil to his oil, each will be selling a similar quality. Will one be selling genuine linseed oil, and the other be selling adulterated linseed oil?

A consular report on the trade of Bulgaria for the year 1903 contains an interesting reference to the short reeling of yarns:—"The Italian competition is not quite so severe as it was, as the peasants are finding that the packages of Italian yarn do not contain the same length as the British standard packages do, and this has had a deterring effect." This is good reading for those who wish to maintain the standard. The report says that had it not been for the Macedonian troubles there would have been a very large increase in imports of textiles and yarn from the United Kingdon instead of a decrease. It is suggested that a direct service of steamers from Port Said to Bulgarian ports would open out an excellent market for Indian cotton yarns, which according to Manchester reports, have made some headway already in Egypt and adjoining countries. The Indian yards would, it is said, supplant the present importation of Italian and Turkish yarns. It is stated that "considerable areas" have been planted with cotton this year, both Egyptian and American seed having been used. "By degrees it is hoped that Bulgaria will produce its fair share of the world's cotton supply."

COMPOUNDING AN OFFENCE.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri in May last, submitted for the orders of the High Court the proceedings of Mr. D. M. Patwardhan, first class Magistrate at Ratnagiri, in the case of Imperator against Ramchandra Mahadeo Vilankar. The reference was considered on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. V. K. Rajwade appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Mackie, in making the reference, said that on the morning of 22nd April 1903, one Bhickya Harya Gurao of Khumbhawda, Taluka Rajapur, came into the court-yard of the accused and touched his "sattai," i. e. cakes of the piece of jackfruit, that were put to the sun. The accused told him not to touch them, and gave him a blow with a stick on the back. Bhickya then ran away. Next morning his body was found floating in the river. It was in evidence that the deceased was not in his right mind; that he ran towards the river, and that he did not know how to swim. The police prosecuted the accused under section 304 (a); but there was, Mr. Mackie said, no adequate causal connection between the assault and the death. In fact there was nothing to show that hurt was the proximate cause of death. The Magistrate, therefore, appeared to have rightly held that it was a case of voluntarily causing hurt. He framed a charge under that section but allowed the offence to be compounded on the application of the deceased's wife, the complainant in the case. The accused was acquitted under section 345, Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. Patwardhan on the 1st June 1903. Mr. Mackie considered that the Magistrate was not right in allowing the offence to be compounded. The person to whom the hurt was caused, was the only person who could compound the offence: he being dead, no other person could compound it on his behalf. It appeared necessary, therefore, that the order of the Magistrate be quashed upon the ground of irregularity, and that he be directed to continue the trial of the accused in accordance with law.

Their lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders declined to interfere, and directed the record and proceedings to be returned.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions towards the above named School are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	13,540	12	4
"Love" (through "Jam-e- Jamshed").....	100	0	0
Mr. Behramjee M. Mulhari	75	0	0
Mr. R. C. Metha	50	0	0
"In memory of mother Veerbaijee Pirojshajee Dalal on the anniversary day by her daughter," (Broach per "Jam-e-Jamshed")	25	0	0
A Parsee sympathiser (Amritsar).....	20	0	0
The Parsee Female Works class.....	17	0	0
Mr. G. M. Karekar, (Somaliland)	10	0	0
Lt.-Col. W. K. Buker, I.M.S.....	10	0	0
"A. S. M."	10	0	0
"In pious memory of Bai Goolbai and Rustomjee" from a Parsee lady (though "the Akhbar-e-Soudagar")	19	0	0
From Abu Road as a thanksgiving to God in commemoration of the birthday and Navjot ceremony of my dearest young ones. (Per "Jam-e-Jamshed")...	7	0	0
Bai Gangabai (3rd donation)	6	0	0
Sums of and under rupees five.....	27	10	0
Total Rs.....	13 908	12	4

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WEATHER AND WARFARE.

LECTURE BY Mr. DALLAS.

We have already published a telegraphic summary of the lecture on this subject delivered by Mr. W. L. Dallas at the United Service Institution, Simla, but some extracts may still be of interest.

In his opening remarks the lecturer thus referred to the effects of climate upon the soldier:—

'The army is the only section of the community, which is supposed to be indifferent to or superior to climatic influences. For years the soldiers' clothes were designed with the mere object of display and with no idea of protection; and to the present day, while the civil population protects itself from the rain with macintoshes and from the sun with umbrellas, the soldier in uniform is compelled by custom to trust in the one case to the regulation greatcoat and in the other to the regulation helmet. But though individually the soldier may appear to ignore the weather, collectively he is as dependent on its vagaries as any other class of the community, and many well laid schemes have been upset owing to ignorance of, or indifference to meteorological conditions. Soldiers must necessarily be prepared, and as a matter of fact, do march and fight in blazing heat or freezing cold, in snow or rain, or in blinding dust, but the object of a careful commander in nearly all cases is to deploy his men on the field, at the moment of battle, in as fit a condition as possible, and this can only be accomplished by studying the questions of food, drink, clothing and marching in their relation to the climate of the region within which the operations are to be carried out. There are, of course, freaks or whims of the weather which cannot be foreseen: Incidents which appear to depend on the good luck, or the bad luck, which is popularly supposed to accompany particular commanders or nations at certain periods of their existence. I have some recollection of a certain battle in Italy between the French and the Austrians, during the progress of which a sudden storm and thick haze descended, completely hiding the contending forces and enabling the army which was having the worst of the encounter to retreat successfully to a more favourable position. This recollection I have been unable to verify; but it illustrates a class of weather phenomena with which it is not proposed to deal in this paper. Neither commander in this instance, could have foreseen or provided for such a contingency and it was simply a case of a stroke of good luck being quickly utilized by the losing side. Leaving cases of this character out of the question, there are still innumerable examples of enterprises which have been wrecked, or been brought to a successful issue, owing to a preliminary study of climatic conditions. The course of ancient and modern history is dotted with instances of the influence of the weather on military expeditions.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

After quoting various instances, ancient and modern, to illustrate his point, Mr. Dallas proceeded to give a rough indication of the climatic condition which prevail in the countries around our Indian Empire, and the general weather which our troops would have to face in the event of their operating beyond the frontier. He said:—

"For Tibet there will probably be better climatic information available at the closed of the present expedition than has hitherto been the case. The Mission has necessitated the continued exposure of a comparatively considerable number of men, unaccustomed to intense cold or to high elevations to life at altitudes ranging between 10,000 and 15,700 feet. The lowest temperature experienced during last winter was 23 deg. F. or 91 deg of frost at Chaggia on the Tang-la. Chaggia was, however, only an encampment, but at Tuna and Phari a large portion of the Mission was collected, and there night temperatures of 17 deg. F. or 15 deg. F. equal to 47 deg. to 49 deg. of frost, were repeatedly reached. The normal night or minimum temperature during January and February is probably, in this part of the world, about 10 deg. F. for 15,000 feet of elevation rising to 7 deg. F. or 25 deg. of frost for 10,000 feet. In addition to this intense cold, the weather has been very stormy: and so far as I have been able to judge from the scanty records available, the various snow storms and gales which were experienced during the past winter over, Further Kashmir have rolled along the Himalayas, and a few days after their occurrence in the north-west have given blizzards and snow-storms to the north-east. What has been the wastage of men and animals under those conditions will be known when the records of expedition are written. Cold in itself is not very trying to healthy men, and that mankind is unable to endure cold, can yet survive and keep healthy under very trying conditions of temperature is proved by the records of Arctic and Ant-Arctic expeditions: thus the explorers on the Discovery in May 1903, experienced a temperature of 100 deg of frost or 68 deg. F., and Nan-sen recorded a temperature of 57 deg. F. or 89 deg of frost. These readings are infinitely lower than anything experienced in Tibet, but the explorers, &c, were heavily clad and were sheltered in a warm ship, while the men of the Tibet Mission were frequently out in the open with the scantiest of shelters.

'Apparently, also the cold and elevation have in an indirect manner affected the troops injuriously. Imperfectly cooked food has caused indigestion among the soldiers, congealed oil has led to difficulties with the magazines of the rifles, and low temperatures have affected the sorings of the Maxims. The boiling point of water is reduced 1 deg. for every 548 feet of elevation, so that as a simple division sum will show at 15,000 feet water will boil at 185 deg, which is too low a temperature properly to cook many kinds of food. Certain oils begin to congeal at 0 deg. F. and become thick even at higher temperatures so that either kerosine or glycerine is the only proper lubricant for the locks of rifles and Maxims at these temperatures. A correspondent of the "Times" waxed wrathful about these faults of commission and omission and want of knowledge, and remarked that 'any tyro in Physical Science could have told the Military authorities that 15,000 feet above the sea of course to be a lubricant, and become a clog, and that the temperature of water boiling in an open vessel falls roughly 2 deg. F. per every 1,000 feet of ascent.' Whether there was any truth in these accusations, or whether these difficulties were experienced, I do not know: but a certain amount of knowledge as to the weather and temperatures of Tibet was undoubtedly available.'

THE CLIMATIC DEFENCES OF INDIA.

Colonel Hamilton Bower's diary kept in 1891, when he explored to within 120 miles of Lhassa, was quoted to show the severity of the climate of Tibet; and the lecturer then proceeded to deal with the climatic conditions obtaining in the Pamir and Hindu Kush regions, Afghanistan, Persia and the Persian Gulf. He showed how extreme are the temperatures at various seasons of the year, and how great are the national difficulties which any army would have to encounter in attempting an invasion of India from the north or west. He concluded by saying:—

"It would, of course, be absurd to pretend that they (the climatic conditions) form an impregnable defence, because they have been overcome in the past; and will be again, but they form a defensive ally whose assistance cannot be overrated. It seems almost impossible to imagine a large army, with all its necessary impediments, attempting to enter India in face of these climatic obtacles. If we imagine an invasion of India similar to Napoleon's invasion of Russia we should have to picture an immense army starting from the Herat valley, or Afghan Turkestan. The distance from either of these starting points to Kabul is about 400 miles as the crow flies, which is about equal to Napoleon's march from the Frontier to Moscow. From December to March the ground in the Herat valley is covered with snow, and the Hari Rud a frozen water-course, so that though marching and fighting would not be impossible they could only be accomplished with great loss, and the soldiers would undergo immense hardships. Alexander left Kabul on his invasion of India in the middle of November and spent the whole winter campaigning among the mountain passes of our North-West Frontier and what was possible then, cannot be regarded as impossible now. According to the Afghans themselves, however, the roads in Northern Afghanistan are seldom passable for troops much before May. In May the weather would clear and westerly winds set in, but the plains, to which the troops would necessarily be confined, would be frightfully unhealthy owing to the drying up of the spring rains and to the irrigated flooded lands acted on by a powerful sun. In addition there would almost certainly be occasional bad storms—possibly snow —and the loss of life among an army on the march from a sudden snowstorm may be enormous. At Shipka the 24th Russian Division lost over 6,000 men from a sudden snowstorm on the 18th, 20th December in 1877, and General Gourko had 2,000 men frozen to death in the same storm.

"The advance also would necessarily be slow, because wherever, as is the case in Northern Afghanistan, the surface of the country is cut up with canals and irrigation channels, the marching of troops must be confined more or less to the roads, and should the available roads be few and bad, the mobility of the army must be proportionately crippled. However, supplies are plentiful and camels and transport available, so that the hostiles army, though cumbered with many invalids, might reach the Banian valley, or the Helmand valley by the end of May and Kabul by the end of June. From Kabul to the Khyber the distance is about 130 miles and the weather during this part of the march would be fine with a high westerly wind and much dust, but nothing probably to interfere with the march of troops, the day temperatures ranging between 90 deg. and 95 deg. and the night temperatures between 50 deg and 55 deg. As soon as the pass was reached, supposing this uninterrupted march to continue, heat troubles would commence. The day temperatures in the shade in July and August in the Khyber, rise to 103 deg, and 105 deg, and the temperature in the sun to anything between 130 deg, and 150 deg, while the reflected heat from the surrounding hills is extraordinarily trying. At Ali Musjed the wind steadily blows half a gale and it is not unusual to have tents partially wrecked day after day by this wind.

"It would be a weary and worn army which after these experiences would defile into the Punjab plains about the end of July. Arrived there they would experience one of two alternatives: either like Alexander's troops they would be worn out by the gales and rains of the monsoon, or they would be baked under a tropical sun. It will be remembered that in 1899 the rains failed over Western India and the heat in the Punjab was intense. On the 3rd July of that year the hourly temperatures at Lahore were:—At 1 a.m. 95° 9; at 6 a.m. 92° 7; at 10 a.m, 99° 7: at noon 103° 2; at 5 p.m. 105 6; at 9 p.m. 100; and at midnight 90° 5. The temperature was thus above 90 deg. all round the clock and was above 100 deg from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. The hostile advance has been supposed to take place thus early notwithstanding the monsoon and the heat because supposing the advance were delayed two months and the hostile army deployed on the Punjab plains in October then assuming as is reasonable that the invading force would be defeated there must be complete surrender or a retreat only comparable with Napoleon's retreat from Moscow over the snowy wastes of Afghanistan with a hostile population on all sides."

A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

THE HIRE SYSTEM.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an application made by Gopal Tukaram Shimpi in a suit brought against him by Sorabjee Nusarvanjee Bharucha. Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the opponent.

The facts of the case appear to be these: Sorabjee Nasarvanjee Bharucha, Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, brought a suit in the Court of the Small Cause Sub-Judge at Belgaum against Gopal Tukaram Shimpi and another to recover Rs. 235, Rs. 105 being the value of a sewing machine, and Rs. 135, the arrears of rent. It was alleged that the machine was given to one Tukaram on an agreement signed by him as principal, and by the defendants as securities for him, and that the machine was still in Tukaram's possession. The defendants urged that the suit was false, that the machine was purchased, that only Rs. 5 was due as balance of purchase money, that the sum was tendered, but not accepted by plaintiff, that they did not know of any hire system, that the machine was not taken on any such system, that no arrears of rent were due and that the defendants were not responsible to plaintiff, because the machine was given by the latter to Tukaram after it was once restored. Defendants, therefore, prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs. The Sub-Judge found upon the evidence that the machine was given on the hire system, and that the amount claimed was due. The Sub-Judge held that the agreement signed by the defendants as securities for Tukaram was one of hire, which, if regularly paid as stipulated, was to be considered as price with the result of sale. It was admitted that the stipulated sums were not regularly paid, and that the machine was still with the hirer. The whole instrument, together with the stand, was never returned, and the sureties could not escape. The defence urged was, in the opinion of the Sub-Judge, simply absurd. There was absolutely no evidence to impute fraud to the parties. A decree was passed for plaintiff, defendants to pay the amount claimed together with interest thereon from date of suit. All costs on defendants.

For the defendants it was urged before their lordships that the lower Court did not raise issues that arose upon the pleadings of the parties, that the judge misconstrued the agreement, which was of sale and not of hire, and erred in awarding both the price of the machine and arrears of rent, etc.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said: There is a technical point that might have been taken in this case as an answer to this suit so far as the claim for Rs. 105 is concerned, but it does not seem to have been made in the Court below, nor was it suggested in the petition here, nor in the argument before us. So that we are not inclined to give any further effect to it than by directing an amendment of the decree, to the effect that the Rs. 105 will not be payable in case the defendant restores the machine within a month from this date, and that the Rs. 105 will be reduced to Rs. 92. In our opinion, the suggestion that the hire was not payable is inconsistent, because it was only on the performance of the specified conditions that the property passed and until then, on the terms of this agreement, the hiring continued and the monthly sums remained payable. The applicant must pay the cost of this rule.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

THURSDAY AUGUST 25TH.

HANDICAPS.

The Midsummer Flate—furlongs—Tubal Cain 10 0, Blue Blood 9 12, Fotheringay 8 9, Teswood 8 7, Idler 8 6, Glen Albyn 8 5, Rosi 7 10 Prestwick 7 10, Shotover 7 9 Gun Metal 7 8, Overture 6 10, Min 6 9, Fitzeros 6 5, Stoddort 6 4, Two lbs weights not accepting sweights to be raised 9 lb. The Intermediate Plate—6 furlongs—Russby Rose 10 0, Ping Pong 9 6, Olga 8 10, Vcera 8 6, Filbert 8 5, Stockbell 8 1, Tight Lace 7 10, Nautilus 7 5, Rosie Ball 7 2, Annie Laurie 7 1, Lady Jess 6 12, Lady Dean 6 9. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lb.

The Little Arab Handicap—5 furlongs—Titus II 10 0, Narueke 9 7, Grey Fox 9 3, Achilles 9 0, Tegris 8 6 Officer 8 6, Farewell 8 4, Young Kohinoor 8 4, Little Joker 8 0, Governor 8 0, Mint 7 13, Kour Saheb 7 13, Oriental 7 9 Bugler 7 3, Vasco 7 2, Clever Boy 6 13, Malabar 6 12, Faithful 6 10, Hail Fellow 6 10, Sweetlips 6 8. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

HAMMERS AND EGGS.

I have seen hammers, weighing many tons each and operated by steam that would crack an egg without crushing it and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in Prussia, where the German Emperor's big guns are made, and at Armstrong's foundry, by the river Tyne, in England.

I have looked at these hummers with admiration and awe. They are things to take one's hat off to. Oh, to have the power of a thunderbolt combined with muscular control that would enable me to take a moth between my thumb and finger without brushing the flour from its wings! And health, too, of course, health which should never, since I began to breathe, have been modified by an ache, a weakness or any physical suggestion that this condition would ever end.

But there! if wishes were horses beggars might ride.

Whether the Creator so intended it I cannot say, but every human life falls short of the ideal.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H. C. Oosthulzen, who lives at Stand 875, Richt Street Burghersdorp, Transvaal, on April 14 of this year, 1904, in which she tells you exactly how she suffered and what the chief symptoms were. If you are suffering from pains in the stomach, or kidneys or from rheumatism, or have any of the symptoms she describes, it would be well for you to act on the recommendation she gives when she tells you how it cured her. She says: "For nearly fifteen years I suffered from kidney complaint. I was hardly ever free from rheumatism, pains and backache, I became so ill at last that while in the Women's Camp at Bloemfontein, during the war I was taken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hospital doctors gave temporary relief and I was discharged from hospital. The rough conditions under which we were living at the time away from all home comforts did not tend toward building up my already shattered state of health. Having some friends in the camp who had been cured by mother Seigel's Syrup, I visited them and from them heard the wonders of that remedy. I purchased two bottles and began to feel my health improve. I continued using the Syrup until I was completely cured.

There is no mistaking that story—it is a plain and simple one. But perhaps you would like to know more about the wonderful curative effects of this remarkable medicine in another case—this time the patient being a man. If so, read the accompanying extract from a letter written on March 27th, this same year, 1904 by Mr. X. Norodien, of the Malay Location. Johannesburg. He says: "For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; any thing more substantial would not remain in the stomach, I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me and now I am never without a bottle in my house."

Only one bottle, he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and enjoy and digest his food now. Without fire, no heat. Without digested food, no strength. That's Nature's law. Relief and cure for digestive disorders reside in Mother Seigel's Syrup. Cases on which excellent doctors have looked in despair are daily cured by it, and it is constantly adding to the working strength and happiness of the world.

IN MALE ATTIRE.

THE STORY OF CATHERINE COOME.

FIFTY YEARS IN MAN'S DRESS.

In his capacity of private critizen a representative of the "Express" bailed out at Westminster Police Court, Catherine Coome, aged sixty-eight, who for the past fifty years has been living a man's strenuous life in man's clothes.

Coome had been remanded to Holloway pending an inquiry as to her being in man's attire.

Only once before has Coome's secret ever been discovered, though she has twice been "married" in church to other women, and has met with many adventures in many lands while in man's clothes. That was about four years ago.

Her immunity from discovery is really not surprising, for there is nothing in her appearance or demeanour, gentle as both are, to suggest the woman. In fact, when Catherine Coome stepped out of Holloway Prison, and took leave of the female warder, the "Express" representative could hardly believe his eyes. She began her life in male attire by shipping as Captain's clerk and sailed for three and a half years in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. Next she learned the trade of a house painter, served an apprenticeship of five years and while working as a journeyman decorator married a girl she had courted for four years. This marriage lasted for four years when the wife died and Coome married again the second wife living for twenty-two years. After fifteen years' work at Huddersfield as a decorator, Coome went to London where she worked as private detective in a West End establishment. Subsequently she went back to her trade as decorator and worked on P. and O. ships plying to Australia, making several voyages to Adelaide. She met with several accidents and finally was driven to East Ham Workhouse where her sex was discovered.

Catherine Coome has written her reminiscences for the "Daily Express" and the following is an instalment.

In my long life I have met with a full share of love. I have loved much, and in return have been greatly loved.

But because of the man's life I have led, men have of necessity had no share in this. And, also, of necessity the love I had to give has been bestowed upon pure and true good women.

Of the love some other women in their ignorance would have given me, I will say nothing. I do not think I ever loved a man. Even had I wished to do so, I had no opportunity. My marriage to my cousin was a marriage of convenience. I was but a little schoolgirl of fifteen, with my skirts scarcely reaching to my feet and my hair curling down my back. He was twenty-two years older than I was. I took him in my innocence for better or worse, and while I was with him it was always for worse. He struck me, and he cut my flesh, thrusting his thumb into the wound. He slept with a razor under his pillow, so that I lay awake night after night in terror.

There was a man, a student at Guy's Hospital, by the name of Charlie Rogers, whom I might have loved. But if I hated my husband I was loyal to him.

KINDLY AID.

This student helped my idle, good-for-nothing husband in every way he could. Looking back, I think it was because he cared for me. All I can say is that when I came back from sea in the uniform of a captain's clerk, he was the only soul who recognised me. And he wept like a child. Yes, and I would have cried too. But I was a man, and ashamed to do so. I bit my lips till they bled.

I did not put aside my own sex because I wished to. There were so few openings for women's work in those days, and I had to escape in some way from my husband.

It was upon my first voyage with Captain Pelannie and his wife that I met with my first romance. There was on board a beautiful and famous actress Her name, of course, I cannot give, but she was a great friend of the Pelannies.

And this magnificent creature, who had been the idol of several London seasons, fell violently in love with the little curly-headed captain's clerk. She besought me on her knees to marry her. But what was I to do? My legs were scarcely used to trousers, and I was so worried and ashamed that I told her I was only a girl. From love she turned to friendship, and was my staunch friend until she died.

In Venice I met the captain's niece. She was as sweet a girl as one could wish to meet, but what could I do but kiss her and sail away? They say that a sailor finds a sweetheart in every port. Of a surety, that was the case with me. But it was not only in ports that I found sweethearts. All through life, in every place, I have found some one who desired my love.

"SO DIFFERENT."

One of them told me once it was because I was so kind, so gentle, so different from other men. It was not my fault that I found sweethearts. I did not care for companionship of men. I could not chum with them.

Companionship, however, was the breath of life to me, and so I made girls my playmates. The result was they fell in love with me. And I say that through no spirit of boastfulness. That, of course, considering my sex, would be absurd. Indeed, the wasted love of these girls has been more a pain to me than otherwise.

For instance, on my last voyage home with Captain Pelannie, there was a girl on board called Fanny. I was only a companion to her, but she fell in love with me—so insanely in love indeed that when we reached port she refused to go home. I, therefore, wired to her father, a country rector, and he came and fetched her home.

In my 'prentice days as a painter, my love affairs were many, and when I had won a home of my own the memory of them set me thinking. I loved home life and I wanted my home to be nice. I wanted too, the companionship of some good woman.

But how was any woman to live with me, seeing that I had become a man?

I turned it all over in my mind and did not see why I should not marry. So I went a courting and in the end was married to my first wife, Annie Ridgeway, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. She had been lady's maid to Lady Campbell.

Annie loved me so devotedly and unselfishly that even had she discovered my secret—which she never did—I think she would have forgiven me. She was far from well when I married her, but her ill-health could not have parted her from me. We lived an entirely happy married life for four years when, to my great sorrow, she died.

THE LONELY HEARTH.

I sorely missed the comforts that a true wife gives to a home. It was sad to have to tramp two and a half miles from Huddersfield to the village in which I lived to find no one to welcome me, to find no fire on a winter's night. So after a while I married again.

My second wife was as true to me as the first had been. She was so utterly devoted to me that I believe she would have laid down her life to do me a service. Two and twenty years we were together before death took her from me.

And ours was a happy life indeed. We had our dog and cat and our birds, and on Saturdays and Sundays we took little jaunts, for I always earned a fair wage as a painter.

During these years, however, I should—had I been really a man—have suffered many grievous temptations. On one of my voyages to Australia a lady of title offered me great bribes to run away with her.

Even in my old age, I have had some unaccountable fascination for women. Only four years ago an old lady became so madly in love with me that she grew jealous; and her jealousy turning to hate, she caused me great trouble and anxiety.

When I was in West Ham Workhouse, hundreds of women wrote asking me to marry them. Then one old lady doctor, very quaint and ugly, came to London and offered me her hand in marriage. She asked me if I liked music and flowers, and when I said yes, she replied that we should be very happy, for she loved music and had a beautiful garden.

Altogether, my strange life as a manwoman has given me an opportunity of judging women such as I suppose no other woman has had. And it is my deliberate opinion—though speaking now for my own sex, I am ashamed when I say it—that in the main men are better than women.

Also—speaking as a woman who has seen the world with a man's eyes—I tremble to think of the perils that beset young and not uncomely men. There would be no bad men if there were no bad women.

Still, a good woman is better than the best man. Good women are God's messengers.

The "Patrie" publishes from the newspaper specially founded for the Russian troops in Manchuria, "The Messenger of the Manchurian Army," the following curious sample of Russian comment on the progress of the war:—"For the last five months Japan has been committing in the eyes of the whole world honourable suicide with inflexible stubbornness. Japan continues to send her divisions and ships to be destroyed, for she prefers to be bled to death in war and to die of hunger in Manchuria rather than at home. What has Japan gained during the last five months? What has she done? Absolutely nothing. She is no whit nearer victory, but she has lost nearly half her fleet and is further than ever from final success. Moreover, Japan, is doing what she can to realise completely the plan of campaign which we had foreseen. She is continuing to cut her way through Manchuria to the destruction awaiting her in the narrow defiles and ravines of this region. Generals Kuroki and Oku are beginning over again the fatal blunders of Charles XII. and Napoleon by pushing further and further inland, blunders for which they were cruelly punished."

AN ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

In the Divorce Court before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes on August 4th, the case of Hynes v. Hynes and Lake was heard.

This was the petition of George John Hynes for the dissolution of his marriage with Emily Maria Hynes, "nee" Lake, on the ground of her adultery with Spencer Fenwick Lake. The suit was undefended.

Mr. Priestley, K. C. and Mr. Pike were for the petitioner.

Mr. Priestley said that the parties had been married at Anarkullee Church, Lahore, Punjab, on January 5, 1872, and there had been one child issue of the marriage who had died in its infancy. The marriage had proved a happy one until 1881, when the co-respondent, who was a first cousin of the respondent's, came and stayed at the petitioner's house at Simla. The petitioner was at that time an important official in the Post office and eventually became Postmaster-General before he left India. In 1882, he intercepted a love letter written by the respondent to the co-respondent, and in March of that year he sent her back to England in the hope that he would thus be able to break off the intimacy which he feared had sprung up between his wife and her cousin. This step, however, did not have the desired effect, for in September, 1882, the respondent returned to her husband all the letters he had written her and disappeared. The co-respondent had left India in June, 1883, and had not been heard of again for many years. The petitioner when on leave in 1884, made inquiries, and discovered that the respondent and co-respondent had some time previously stayed together at 18 Rue Bellay, Paris. He had, however, been unable to trace them further and though he had renewed his inquiries in subsequent years, his efforts had remained unsuccessful, and he had come to the conclusion that the respondent was dead. Accordingly, in 1897, he had taken certain steps to institute proceedings to presume her death; but his efforts in that direction had proved abortive, as he had been unable to obtain the necessary affidavits in support of his own. In 1903, he saw his wife's death recorded in "Burke's Peerage" for 1902, and ascertained that the entry had been made on the authority of Admiral Lake, a cousin of the co-respondent's. Until 1902, he (the petitioner) was ignorant that he could institute proceedings by "substituted service," and consequently he had not done so. In 1889, he retired from the Civil Service, and had returned to this country. In 1898 he made the acquaintance of a young lady with whom he became intimate, and that intimacy had continued down to April 1, 1903. On that date, he, however, received a telegram from his agents in Queensland informing him that the respondent was living in that colony with the co-respondent as his "widowed sister." This information was the result of independent inquiries as to the whereabouts of the co-respondent, which had been instituted for the purpose of putting him into possession of a legacy to which he had become entitled. On the receipt of the information the petitioner had immediately broken off his relations with the lady in question, consulted his solicitors, and instituted these proceedings.

The petitioner, having given evidence in support of his petition, in answer to Mr. Priestley, said that he could not say that he had not seen the lady since he had received the information that his wife was alive.

Mr. Priestley.—But you ceased to have relations of the kind that had previously existed between you?

The petitioner.—No, I cannot say that; I have renewed such relations on three or four occasions since.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—Then that's an end of the case.

Mr. Priestley.—Unless, my Lord, this is a case where a man has been so badly treated by his wife that—

The petitioner.—I ceased all relations with the lady after September, 1903, when I wrote to my solicitors.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—But that is after the petition had been filed, on April 9, 1903. Did you tell your solicitors what had occurred since that date?

The petitioner.—I did not think it necessary to do so, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—What was written by his solicitors to the petitioner?

Mr. Priestley.—The solicitors wrote saying that he would probably succeed in his petition if he were careful not to renew his previous relations with the lady.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—That is just what I expected would be the contents of the letter. Why did you not stand by what your solicitors told you? Don't you see you had only to wait?

The petitioner.—I am very sorry I did not do so, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—If you believed that your wife was dead in 1898, why did you not marry the other lady?

The petitioner.—I had no "certain" proof of my wife's death, and did not wish to risk committing bigamy. That was the only reason.

Mr. Priestley submitted that this was a case in which the Court should exercise its statutory discretion under the 31st section of the Divorce Act, 1857. The petitioner had frankly admitted his misconduct, and had volunteered the information to his solicitors and had not left them to discover it for themselves, and it was his own desire that it should now come before the Court.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—That was the only proper course to pursue.

Mr. Priestley.—The petitioner was in a position of extreme hardship. His wife had deserted him for 16 years, and during the whole of that time he had kept himself free from any "liaison." When he had felt "morally" sure that his wife was dead, he had entered into relations with another lady, whom he would have married but for the fact that in the absence of "legal" proof of his wife's death there was a risk of committing bigamy. If he was not at the earlier stage, therefore—that is, before he knew that his wife was still alive—that he had intended to commit adultery. The second ground on which he (the learned counsel) asked for relief was that the respondent's conduct was solely responsible for and had directly conduced to the petitioner's adultery. The learned counsel cited and discussed "Symons v. Symons" (1897, P 107, and 13 "The Times" Law Report 353), Constantinidi and Constantinidi and Lance (1903 P 245 and 19 The Times" Law Report, 699) and "Coombs v. Coombs" (1903 W N 180 and "The Times" October 27, 1903). It was hardly to be expected that after a desertion of 16 years a man who had been fond of his wife should live the life of a celibate. As the learned President had expressed himself in Constantinidi, such conduct on the part of a respondent might cause the petitioner to look with less stringency on the marriage tie. In this case the respondent had deserted the petitioner for the co-respondent after a course of cruelty towards him for she had struck hat-pins into him and threatened him with razors.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—Why did he not bring a suit for divorce at that time?

Mr. Priestley.—He did not know that there was such a thing as substituted service.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—It is almost incredible that the firm of solicitors whom he consulted was so ignorant.

Mr. Priestley.—It might not have been present to their minds at the time; besides, there was the further difficulty of identification.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—Your argument is that any husband whose wife goes away is himself justified in committing adultery.

Mr. Priestley.—Baldly stated, that might be so but here there are extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—What I am pointing out to you is that the petitioner, after having been warned by his solicitors, persisted in his conduct. I cannot see, if your proposition is correct, why any man should not get a decree made absolute after he himself has been guilty of adultery.

Mr. Priestley.—There is a "dictum" of Lord Hannen's to the effect that a man who, after living with a woman for some time, finds she is a married woman and does not abandon her.—

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.—There it was a question of condemning him in costs.

Mr. Priestley having cited "Noble v. Noble" (1 P. and D., 691) and "Freegard v. Freegard" (8 P D., 186,)

Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes said he would take time to consider his judgment.

The "Times" "military correspondent" goes out of his way to give a timely warning to the Russian Government and people on the subject of their pretensions in regard to the seizure of neutral vessels. He writes:—"There are limits to the strain which patience can endure should the activities of these vessels lead to unreasonable disturbance of sea-going trade, and if the Grand Duke Alexis and

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE rays from uranium, thorium, and radium, &c. have been called Becquere rays, after the famous Becquerel who discovered what is now termed "radio-activity" in uranium about seven or eight years ago. M. Jean Becquerel has taken up the Blondlot (N or Ni) rays, and as we have already stated has analysed them into three elements. Two of these are identical with the alpha and beta rays of radium, that is to say rays carrying positive and negative charges of electricity. We have now to add that he has demonstrated the third element to be quite similar to the waves of light. Blondiot has proved that certain metals continuously emit particles having a certain weight. In his most recent researches on the subject, he finds that the eye and heart of the human body also possess this power of emission.

M. Tommasina's discovery of emanations apparently akin to those of radium from electric incandescent platinum wires may throw some light on the mysteries of radium. The wire, like radium, gives off alpha, beta, and gamma rays. The alpha rays carry a postive charge of electricity, and are stopped by even a thin screen of any material. The beta rays traverse thin paper or aluminium and carry a negative charge of electricity. These rays "ionise" air and discharge an electroscope. They also induce fluorescence in a platino-cyanide of burium screen. They are likewise produced by a disruptive discharge of electricity between wires.

According to experiment by M. Charrin on the effect of sterilising aliments, it appears that sterilisation, while destroying harmful microbes, may also destroy microbes useful, or even indispensable, to the digestive process. Our notions on the subject are still rudimentary, and more research is needed.

According to M.M. Gautier and Clausmann, in a study on the traces of arsenic in food and drink, communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, each Parisian takes about 21,000ths of a milligramme of arsenic in his daily aliment. This quantity they think amply sufficient for our needs. From a medico-legal point of view, it is necessary to keep an account of the relatively high quantities of arsenic found in some foods—for instance, fish, crustaceans, marine salt, wine, &c. If in a poisoning case arsenic is sought in the intestinal contents, the composition of the last meals taken by the subject should be considered. The authors think it safer in such cases to seek arsenic in organs where normally little or none exists—As, for example, the liver, the muscles, or even the tunic of the intestines after washing. At any rate, the occurrence of as much as a tenth of a milligramme of arsenic in the intestinal contents might, it appears to them, come from alimentary arsenic.

Eucaine, a new local anæsthetic of the cocaine order, permits of operations where chloroform, owing to heart weakness, is dangerous. It also allows the surgeon more time for his work. It is, however, not suitable for amputations. It is injected under the skin where the incision has to be made.

The "Scientific American," referring to the amalgamation of the Maskelyne and De Forest wireless telegraph systems, mentions that the object of the combination is to feed cables by connecting up outlying islands, &c. De Forest uses a sound receiver, or telephone, and Maskelyne a tape recorder.

The plan for sending astronomical time signals to ships at sea by wireless telegraph, originally proposed in "Nature" about two years ago, was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris by M. Normand, who does not seem aware of the prior English publication.

A German physicist, Dr. Guillaume, has discovered a new alloy of nickel and steel called "invar," which does not expand with heat. When made in a certain way it even contracts with heating, and it should be serviceable in timepieces or other apparatus exposed to change of temperature.

The "Journal of Medical Research," Boston proposes to publish, an atlas of bacterial infections in man. The plates, 100 in number, will be ten inches by twelve inches, printed on heavy paper, and a limited edition at ten dollars issued if the scheme takes.

An automobile astronomical observatory has been used in France for studying the Leonid meteorites.

Experiments are being made at Strasburg on what is called "blutt-kraft futter," a new fodder for cattle. It consists of blood dried by steam, and so sterilised, molasses, phosphates, &c. It is said to contain 22 per cent of protein and fats. Any sort of animal can be led to eat it.

The "logan-berry" is a new hybrid of the black or bramble berry and the raspberry, produced by Juge Logan, a Californian nurseryman. Of late years a number of hybrids of the kind have been raised. Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea have obtained one by crossing the French raspberry Belle-de-Fontenay with a variety of bramble called the Mahdi. A white brambleberry has also been produced by Mr. Burbank of Santa Rosa, United States, by crossing with a white raspberry and called the iceberg. These new fruits might be more generally cultivated. They can be ornamental as well as useful. In Germany, for example, they are employed in shading the alleys of gardens.

A French scientific journal reports that the surface of the sea between Chausey and Granville has been invaded by "immense clouds of (white) butterflies. The captain of the ship of the department of Roads and Bridges states that on two days the passage from Chausey to Granville—about 17 kilometres—was like sailing through a snowstorm. Many of the butterflies dropped into the sea. They struggled to rise always, and the easterly winds from the land forced them seaward. On the 12th, after a stormy night and landward winds they were gone, and seem to have been carried ashore and scattered.

Among the Filipinos at the St. Louis Exhibition are various types of man, showing how mixed is the population of the islands. The head-hunting Igorotes, a race much superior to the Negritos, and the fierce Moros from the island of Mindanao, pirates and pearl fishers, are perhaps the most interesting. The Moros are about the most intelligent of the tribes They have a resemblance to some Japanese types.

Three pigmy horses are now on view at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. The smallest, "Ideal," stands about 2 feet high (75 centimetres), and weighs 24 kilogrammes. A good St. Bernard dog is about 82 centimetres high, and weighs 100 kilogrammes. "Prince" is 83 centimetres, and "Bijou" 86 centimetres high. The shoe of one is about 1 1-4 inches across, not much bigger than some scaripins of "horsey gents."

Birds, however wary, are curious, and will approach a strange object at the risk of their lives, as wildfowl shooters know. A singular instance of curiosity is now reported of a goose in a small village of the Duchy of Baden. When the 'garde-champetre" rang his bell and read his decrees to the assembled peasants, and block a white goose, eccentric by its intelligence, perhaps a goose of genius left the flock, and planted before him, listened with that lofty and solemn stare peculiar to geese, human or otherwise. When the crier moved on the goose followed, and only returned to its companions after the round was made. It continued this attention for some months.

The British Association, which meets this month at Cambridge, after an interval of forty-two years, will have for its President the Premier, who may be expected to deliver a philosophical address. The Marquess of Salisbury his late uncle, was President at the Oxford meeting of 1894.

Before the Sanitary Congress at Glasgow, Mr. Peter Fyfe (Glasgow) read a paper entitled: "What the People Sleep On." He described the wool flock as manufactured from a mass of rags, the rejected of every class of the population, from the wealthy of the West-end to the tramps and vagrants of the East-end. All went into the machine if sufficiently dry. At the other end it came out flock. From one of the factories visited, Mr. Fyfe secured a pound of flock as it came from the machine. He weighed off half-a-pound, and the Corporation chemist gave him two jars of distilled water, in which he twice rinsed this quantity. When analysed, this water compared very badly with the analysis of a similar quantity of average Glasgow sewage. In support of his statement he quoted a Report by Dr. Buchanan, the City bacteriologist, who said it would be safer to sleep on a bed filled with sewage than on this material, upon which 78 per cent. of their humbler fellow-citizens were nightly reposing.

AN important decision has been arrived at regarding the Madaripur Bil route, which shortens the river communication between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal. This is now to be made an all the year route for steamers and flats, the Coxali Khal being dealt with at the same time. The cost will be thirty lakhs of rupees, which the Government of India will advance to the Bengal Government. This permanent inner boat route has long been under consideration, as hitherto it has only been open during the monsoon period. It will greatly facilitate trade with Calcutta via the Sunderbunds.

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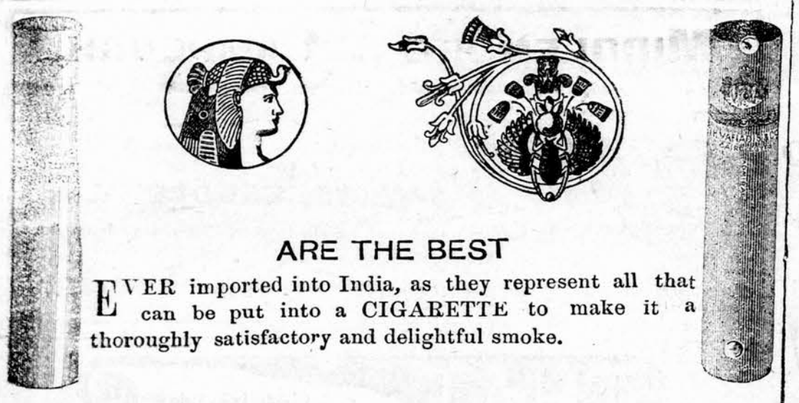

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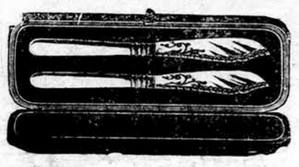

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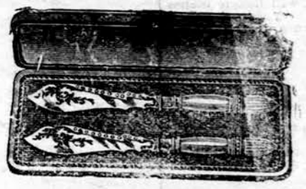

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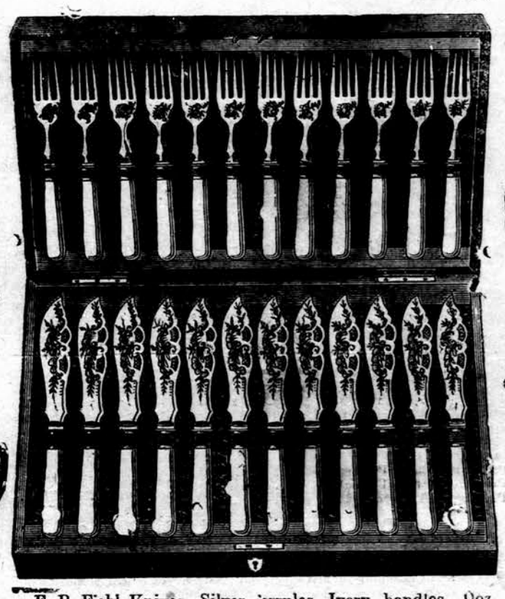

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